MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 SEPTEMBER 1981

Iran

Majlis Session--Tehran radio reported that the Majlis approved Prime Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani's new Cabinet, with 170 deputies voting in favor, 4 against and 4 abstentions. Mahdavi-Kani spoke before the vote, telling the deputies that the administration must centralize its power structure to coordinate the activities of different authorities and improve security. In his remarks, broadcast by the radio, he said the nation needs unity and harmony to combat its three main problems: the war, internal security and the economy. He also asserted that the police department must be reconstructed. While he urged the deputies to approve the Cabinet "without further debate," AFP noted that the Majlis rejected this request and held a debate on the composition of the Cabinet during which some speakers criticized Mahdavi-Kani's record as interior minister and condemned his chosen successor, Tehran Mayor Kamaleddin Nikravesh.

Clashes, Killings--Tehran radio reported that revolution guards killed seven Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters during an 8-hour overnight battle in southern Tehran. The shoot-out ended early on 3 September when the guards captured three Mojahedin and stormed the rebel-occupied house. According to AFP, six guards were wounded in the clash. Tehran radio also reported that three "terrorist agents" had been killed in an exchange with revolution guards in Tehran. AFP, citing ETTELA'AT, noted the killing of a cleric in Rasht on 1 September.

Nabavi on Assassinations--Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi said in an interview carried by Tehran radio that it is clear that the Mojahedin-e Khalq should be held responsible for the 30 August bombing of the Prime Ministry building.

PLO Diplomacy--AFP cited an interview in the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR in which Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi expressed his desire to meet with PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and confirmed that he recently met with Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan and discussed ways of ending the "bloodbath" in Iran. An official PLO spokesman's statement, carried by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, said Al-Hasan is currently on sick leave and therefore is not authorized to carry out official duties. Any meetings he might have had would have been a result of his "personal initiative," the statement noted, adding that he has been "recalled" for this reason.

Bani-Sadr on Khomeyni--AFP reported a Danish daily POLITIKEN interview with former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in which he said Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni is more dangerour to Iran dead than alive because his death could lead to war and the end of Iran. Bani-Sadr added that he would not "liquidate" Khomeyni, even if he could. He also said Ayatollah Khomeyni prefers the United States to the USSR but that he maintains his anti-American stand because he believes Iranians expect it of him.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio carried an Iraqi Armed Forces communique on the fighting in Iran's Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Susangerd regions over the past 3 days. It claimed Iraqi forces had inflicted losses on the Iranians totaling more than 5,000 killed and 136 tanks and armored personnel carriers plus 35 rocket launchers destroyed. Meanwhile, Tehran radio broadcast an armed forces communique claiming Iranian forces had killed between 300 and 400 enemy troops and had knocked out 12 Iraqi tanks on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front and that 32 enemy tanks had been destroyed and 100 Iraqis had been killed west of Ahvaz. The radio also reported that Iran had destroyed 12 tanks and had killed 200 of the enemy on the Karkheh Kur front and that a fourth bridge over the Karkheh Kur River had been captured from the enemy.

Turkey

ANATOLIA reported that the Foreign Ministry denied a report attributed to an unnamed foreign news agency by a Turkish daily that Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani has accused Turkey of involvement in the recent bombing of the Prime Ministry building.

Egypt

MENA reported the promulgation of a decree withdrawing the licenses of several Muslim, Christian and opposition publications that contributed to recent sectarian unrest. Citing AL-AHRAM, MENA said that 553 were arrested on 2-3 September for promoting disturbances and noted that President Anwar as-Sadat will address a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council on 5 August concerning the details of the "sectarian sedition plots." The paper added that while Christian and Muslim religious fanatics comprise the bulk of those arrested, a small number of nonreligious political figures were also taken into custody for their collaboration with the fanatics. MENA also reviewed an AL-AHRAM editorial that said the plotters had nothing in common except a plan to strike at national unity and social peace. An AL-JUMHURIYAH editorial subsequently cited by MENA said the arrest of the perpetrators reflects the Egyptian people's will.

Lebanon

Beirut radio carried an Arab followup committee statement that said the committee held several meetings on 3-4 September at the Lebanese Presidential Palace in B'abada, with President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait in attendance. The statement said that after noting the commitment of the Lebanese forces, the National Movement and the Amal Movement to consolidate the cease-fire, the committee decided to ban the entry into Lebanon of arms and ammunition for all but the legitimate authorities and to form a supervisory body, in which the Lebanese state, the Arab League General Secretariat and the states participating in the followup committee would be represented, for the purpose of ensuring the ban's effective implementation. The committee also decided to take the steps necessary to reopen the roads between the two parts of Beirut and to meet again on 7 November.

Syria

According to Baghdad radio, a booby-trapped autombile exploded near the Syrian Air Force Command in Damascus, killing at least 20 persons and wounding another 50. Monitored Syrian media have not reported the bombing.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh radio reported that a "responsible Saudi spokesman" has denied recent reports by Israel and Egyptian news media that Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has held talks with any Saudi official on reaching an agreement between Israel and Saudi Arabia on the Red Sea. The spokesman called Peres' statement completely fabricated and untrue.

Israel

Citing a "senior Jerusalem source," Jerusalem radio said that when Prime Minister Menahen Begin travels to Washington for talks next week, he will ask for Washington's "understanding" should Israel decide to execute a preemptive strike agains "terrorists" who are reinforcing their positions in southern Lebanon with a view to renewing hostilities at a convenient time.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 172 *4 September 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Addresses Damascus Graduates 3 Sep A 1
PLO Spokesman's Statement on Hani Al-Hasan A 2
Rajavi Confirms Effort To Meet With 'Arafat A 2
New Palestinian Committee Formed in West Bank A 2
AS-SIYASAH: Confrontation Front Members To Meet [1 Sep] A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

QATAR

Foreign Minister Comments on At-Ta'if Meeting C 1
10th Independence Anniversary Celebrated 3 Sep C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Spokesman Denies Reports of Talks With Peres C 2
King Khalid Receives Bahraini Heir Apparent C 2
Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Leaves 2 Sep C 2

UAE

Foreign Under Secretary Meets Libyan Envoy C 3
Mauritanian Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia C 3

PDRY

Afghan Foreign Minister Arrives in Aden 3 Sep C 3
President Receives Minister C 3
'Ali Nasir Receives Hungarian Delegation Head C 3

EGYPT

AL-AHRAM Comments on Arrests in Sedition Case D 1
Government Withdraws Religious Newspaper Licenses D 4
As-Sadat Writes About Meeting Carter, Retirement [MAY 31 Aug] D 4
Changes in CAR Will Not Affect Relations D 5
Briefs: Nuclear Cooperation Agreement D 5

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communiques 449-450 E 1
Communique No 449 E 1
Communique No 450 E 3
INA Lists 12-Month Statistics on Iranian Losses E 3
Further on Iranian War Losses E 3
Red Cross Called on To Help Evacuate Dead E 4

LEBANON

French Ambassador Delamare Assassinated 4 Sep G 1
Reportage on Arab Followup Committee Meeting G 1
Al-Jumayyil Interview G 1
Ibrahim, Amal Statements G 3
Syria Supports Ibrahim View G 5
Committee Statement G 5
Al-Wazzan Discusses French Role in Middle East G 6

SYRIA

Baghdad Radio Reports on Damascus Explosion H 1
Damascus Reports Further on Al-Asad-Yi Meeting H 1

ISRAEL

'Preemptive Strike' on Terrorists Being Considered I 1
As-Sadat Told Begin of Difficulties With Opposition I 1
Reagan To Get Documents on PLO-Soviet Connections I 1
[MA'ARIV 3 Sep]
Details on Weinberger's Message, Upcoming Talks I 1
Begin Reply to Weinberger I 2
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 4 Sep]
Sagi, Others To Accompany Sharon to Washington I 2
[MA'ARIV 3 Sep]
Physician To Accompany Begin to U.S.; Knee Better I 3
[POST 4 Sep]
Details of Israeli Aid Request to U.S. I 3
[POST 4 Sep]
Further on Shamir's Remarks to Knesset Committee I 4
Shamir on AWACS Deal, Upcoming U.S. Summit I 4
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 4 Sep]
Militia Spokesman Reacts to Christian Declaration I 7
Aid to Christians Might Resume, Pending Request I 7
[DAVAR 4 Sep]
HA'ARETZ: Icelandic Carrier Brought Arms to Iran I 7
[4 Sep]

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PFLP Official 3 Sep Q 1
Libyan Leader Speech to Army Graduates 3 Sep Q 1
'Arafat Leaves Following Revolution Anniversary Q 1
Jallud, Ratsiraka Sign Cooperation Agreement Q 1
Ratsiraka Departs Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Opponent on Assassination Attempt Q 2
[Jibril in London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 2 Sep]

SUDAN

President Numayri Interviewed on Oil, Relations Q 2
Numayri Supports Saudi Peace Initiative Q 4

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

Foreign Minister Leaves for FRG, Tunisia, Kuwait R 1

ETHIOPIA

Libyan Bureau Dismisses Break With Siad Barre R 1

KENYA

Briefs: Cultural Relations With PRC R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Denies U.S., Libyan Contacted Since Coup S 1
Party Leader Ange Patasse Comments on Coup S 1

CHAD

Goukouni Seeking Revival of Economic Cooperation S 2

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Nguema Notes Misuse of Economic Assistance S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Minority Parties Issue Statement on Merger T 1
Vice President Attacks Criticism of Government T 1
ECHO Looks Critically at Limann's Performance T 2

NIGERIA

Shagari Signs Wage Bill; Oil Revenue 'on Decline' T 2

SIERRE LEONE

Government Concerned About Relationship With U.S. T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Communique States 11,000 S. Africans Remain U 1
'Friendly Nations' May Be Called for Help U 1

LESOTHO

Insurgents Believed Responsible for Explosion U 1
More Bombings U 2

MADAGASCAR

President Leaves for Unspecified Destination U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Three Killed in Attack on Police in Bophuthatswana U 2
Angolan Report on New Advances 'Propaganda' U 3
AFP Reports Revised Soviet Casualty Figure U 3
Foreign Minister Roelof Botha Interviewed by NBC U 3

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Mugabe Cables Support to Dos Santos U 3

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES DAMASCUS GRADUATES 3 SEP

NC040921 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Commander in Chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has urged the Arab and Islamic nations to act toward confronting the excavation operations which are being carried out in the Al-Aqsa Moscow. He said: The Al-Aqsa Mosque is groaning while we are far from it. However, in the name of the joint forces and those who are standing fast inside the occupied territory I say: The tears of the Al-Aqsa Mosque will not last long.

This was included in a speech which Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered yesterday for the graduates of three coureses in ('Ibra) camp in Damascus. These courses were the course of Martyr Ahmad Jabir for the organizational cadres, the course of Martyr Muhammad Rumayh for the youth and the course of Martyr Hayat al-Balbusi for the women cadres.

The graduation ceremony was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ratib Ghunaym], Brig Gen Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra, Mahmud al-Khalidi, Salih Ra'fat and ambassadors of the fraternal and friendly states. The ceremony began with the Syrian and Palestinian national anthems. Brother Abu 'Ammar then reviewed the three courses. The graduates then passed by the main reviewing stand with the Palestinian flag in the forefront. Brother Abu 'Ammar made a speech on this occasion in which he said: The Syrian-national Lebanese-Palestinian alliance is writing a new revolutionary song in the history of our Arab nation. Legions and caravans will move to Palestine, where Salah ad-Din rose, to raise one flag on the hills of Jerusalem. This is the flag of the Palestinian revolution--the flag of our Arab nation. Abu 'Ammar added: We meet today when the conspiracy is becoming wider. I ask the Arab nation: How long will this silence continue? The Zionists and the Americans have attacked Baghdad and Beirut in 1 month. Afterwards, they exhibited their muscles in the Gulf of Sidra before Libya. He also said: The conspiracy is obvious. Its object is to bring our Arab nation to its knees. Let Begin and Sharon and their masters in the U.S. Administration hear me when I say that nobody can bring this region to its knees because we have decided to fight. He referred to Rafa'el Eytan [Israeli chief of staff] answering reporters when they asked him: Why didn't you enter Tyre and an-Nabatiyah. He answered: I have in front of me people who have decided to die.

Speaking about the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war, the commander in chief said: I say from my purely military position that the Israeli military plan was sound and excellent. Their aim was to cut off and hit the heads by striking Beirut and then destroy the underpinning of the joint forces. However, they were unable to implement this plan because of the heroes who confronted them. He added: I challenge them with these heroes in southern Lebanon and inside the occupied territory and with the Syrian air eagles and the heroes of our Arab nation who are fighting with us.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that Begin has held a press conference in a shelter for the first time because the decision we adopted was important and grave. We known that we don't have green or red lines. Our red blood is our red line. Our confrontation decision was at the expense of our blood. He pointed out that the United Nations call Sidon, Tyre and Hasbayya the iron triangle. However, he said: I and my brothers in the military council have called it the triangle of hell. He added We live the Karbala' [battle of Karbala'] of the 20th century, but we shall triumph, God willing, in Palestine. It is no coincidence that a maneuver is being carried out inside the Golan and that the Israeli Air Force has announced the end of its maneuvers in northern Palestine. There is an Israeli troop concentration which is the result of a U.S. decision. I tell them: If you want to repeat it, then come along. I challenge you with this cub who carries his rifle all night long.

PLO SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON HANI AL-HASAN

NC031619 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Undated statement on official PLO spokesman]

[Text] Hani al-Hasan is currently on sick leave, and is not authorized to carry out any official duty during his leave. Any meetings he may have had during this period--if indeed they took place--were the result of his personal initiative, and he has been recalled for this reason. The Palestinian revolution confirms once again that the policy of the PLO is clear as regards nonintervention in the internal affairs of any country and we are strictly committed to this policy as far as all states are concerned.

RAJAVI CONFIRMS EFFORT TO MEET WITH 'ARAFAT

NC032024 Paris AFP in English 2009 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beirut, 3 Sep (AFP)--The exiled leader of the Iranian leftwing opposition People's Mojahedin Party, Mas'ud Rajavi, has expressed his desire to meet Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and has confirmed meeting recently with a leading Palestinian official, according to a press report here today.

In an interview published by the Lebanese daily, AN-NAHAR, Mr Rajavi, who sought political [words indistinct] after escaping from Iran in July with [word indistinct] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, said his talks with Al-Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan dealt with "ways of ending the bloodbath in Iran". Mr Rajavi reportedly urged Arabs and the PLO to condemn the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Mr 'Arafat has maintained a strict neutrality between Tehran and Baghdad since the outbreak of the Gulf war last year, and he has sought to help mediate between the two warring parties, observers here noted.

NEW PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE FORMED IN WEST BANK

JN031847 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] A committee has been formed in the occupied West Bank for the struggle against the so-called agricultural unions which are working under the guidance of the occupation authorities. The new committee has given itself the name Committee for the Defense of Palestinian Villages. Reports from the occupied territories say that the committee has distributed leaflets calling for resisting the establishment of settlements and the confiscation of land by the occupation authorities. The leaflets called on the people of Palestine to adhere to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AS-SIYASAH: CONFRONTATION FRONT MEMBERS TO MEET

GF030922 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Aden--AS-SIYASAH has learned that final arrangements for a summit conference of the member countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front early next week are currently being completed. Leaders of Libya, the PDRY, Syria and the PLO are expected to attend. There has been no confirmation of reports that Algeria will attend. The summit is being convened in light of the persistent political hypothesis that states that the concluding months of 1981 will witness a sharp rise in political and military tension exceeding the most pessimistic expectations.

QATAR

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AT-TA'IF MEETING

GF031847 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, foreign affairs minister, stressed that the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] conference that concluded yesterday is regarded as a new stage and a gigantic and advanced step toward achieving cooperation and cooredination among the Gulf countries in order to ensure peace and security in the area. He added that the GCC, which includes six Gulf countries, was formed as a result of a unanimous decision to serve the peoples and interests of the Gulf area. He pointed out that the foreign ministers met in At-Ta'if to prepare for discussions that will be held at the next Gulf summit in Riyadh.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AL-BILAD published today, he noted that there are many issues that are worth considering, foremost of which is economic cooperation, as it is considered to be the cornerstone toward reaching the desired goals.

Concerning claims by the opposition media that coordination among the Gulf countries means that there is now a petroleum power in the world, the minister of state for foreign affairs said that we are used to hearing such allegations and lies about the Gulf countries, particularly from countries that feel hatred and animosity toward them. They feel this way because we are one power with one defense and one future. He stressed that the Gulf countries have always been concerned about their relations with other countries and about developing relationships with them and participating in maintaining international security and peace. They are also interested in achieving a stable international economy.

Referring to U.S. policy in the area, he said that the U.S. Administration--which had said earlier that the Arabs have no clear policy on resolving the Middle East issue--should reconsider its comprehensive policy on this matter. He said this should be done in the light of the initiative launched by Prince Fahd 'Abd al-'Aziz.

10TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED 3 SEP

GF040713 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Today the state of Qatar celebrates its 10th independence day anniversary. The amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, today received delegations of well-wishers on the occasion of this glorious anniversary at the grand lounge in Doha Palace. At 0830, he received the shaykhs, ministers, the chairman and members of the Consultative Council, the ministries' under secretaries, the country's notables and large groups of citizens. At 0900, the amir received heads of diplomatic missions in Qatar, and at 0915, he received army and police officers, directors of national institutions and senior state officials.

They all expressed to the amir their warmest congratulations and sincerest wishes on this glorious national occasion. They praised the state's great achievements during this short period of time and the continuous efforts of his highness to create a modern country. They also praised the comprehensive progress achieved throughout the country and the wise and clever policy that the amir has adopted to strengthen Qatar's ties with the fraternal Gulf, Arab and Islamic countries, together with all the friendly countries.

Everyone wished this dear country further progress and prosperity under the leadership of the architect of its independence and founder of its modern state. The amir expressed to the well-wishers his thanks and gratitude and his hope to always meet with them.

The audience took place in the presence of Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani, the heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad al Thani, the education and welfare minister; and Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah al Thani, the finance and oil minister.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTS OF TALKS WITH PERES

LD040138 Riyad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] On Wednesday, 2 September, the Voice of Israel and the Voice of the Arabs radios broadcast a statement by Shim'on Peres that was reported by MENA and reads as follows:

Shim'on Peres, the chairman of the Israeli Labor Party, has stated that he held talks with a Saudi official on finding a settlement between Israel and Saudi Arabia concerning the Red Sea. But Peres did not mention where or under what conditions such talks took place. On the other hand, at a meeting of the opposition Labor Party, Peres commented on the Saudi proposals regarding a settlement of the Middle East issue, saying that he rejected the Saudi conditions in these proposals and that he proposed that Saudi Arabia and Israel hold negotiations without preconditions.

A responsible Saudi spokesman told SPA that Shim'on Peres' statement was completely fabricated and absolutely untrue. The Saudi Arabian attitude toward Israel, its usurpation of the Arab lands and its action in making the Palestinian people homeless is known to all. It is a clear and frank position.

KING KHALID RECEIVES BAHRAINI HEIR APPARENT

GF031329 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 3 Sep (GNA)--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia received Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahrain heir apparent and commander of its defense force, in At-Ta'if at noon today.

UPPER VOLTAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES 2 SEP

GF021446 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabia 0930 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Lt Col Felix Tientaraboun, Upper Voltan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, left Jidda today after a visit to Saudi Arabia that lasted a few days. During the visit the Upper Voltan foreign affairs and cooperation minister held talks with Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, Saudi Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, on increasing bilateral cooperation in various fields.

UAE

FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY MEETS LIBYAN ENVOY

GF031250 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1155 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 3 Sep (GNA)--Ya'qub al-Kindi, UAE acting foreign under secretary, met with Muhammad al-Qamawi, secretary of the Libyan's People Bureau in the UAE this morning. They discussed bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

MAURITANIAN MINISTER LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA

GF040632 GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0522 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Aug (GNA)--Ould Abdallah, the Mauritanian minister of equipment, transport and telecommunications, left Abu Dhabi for Riyadh today at the end of a 4-day visit to the UAE. During his visit Ould Abdallah conveyed a message from Mauritanian President Khouna Ould Haydala to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab Maghreb.

PDRY

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ADEN 3 SEP

GF031637 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Aden, 3 Sep (GNA)--Afghan Foreign Affairs Minister Shah Mohammad Dost arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days. During this visit the Afghan minister will hold discussions with Yemeni officials on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

President Receives Minister

GF031812 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1747 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Aden, 3 Sep (GNA)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in the PDRY, received Afghan Foreign Affairs Minister Shah Mohammad Dost this evening.

Bilateral relations and joint cooperation were discussed during this meeting. The Afghan foreign minister arrived in Aden this morning with a message for the PDRY president from Afghan President Babrak Karmal. The contents of the message have not been discussed.

'ALI NASIR RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION HEAD

LD031730 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Aden, 3 Sep (ANA)-- This afternoon Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, received at his office the comrade head of the Hungarian military delegation and gave him an important message to deliver to Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [words indistinct]. Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadri, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, was present at the meeting.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON ARRESTS IN SEDITION CASE

NC032328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA)--In its Friday edition, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that in his important speech the day after tomorrow, Saturday, to the joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, President Anwar as-Sadat will reveal astounding details about the sectarian sedition plots and the facts about the role of those who incited sedition and were caught the day before yesterday prior to their being handed over to the investigating authorities.

The paper has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat will deal with five [as received] specific points in his important speech:

1. The attempt to divert democracy from its sound course after a long-lasting totalitarian regime.

2. The attempts to exploit religion and use it as a cover for serving personal interests.

3. Mixing religion and politics in the Egyptian experiment.

4. The stunning facts related to the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents and what followed.

President as-Sadat could have addressed a statement to the people immediately after the incidents of Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra', but he decided to let the investigation take its course in order to explain to the people the details and stunning facts related to the question of sectarian sedition in the recent period.

AL-AHRAM says that the total number of those arrested is 553. These people represent a very small portion of the Egyptian people who, throughout their glorious past, rejected all kinds of sectarian fanaticism. These provocateur elements will be referred to the socialist prosecutor general for investigation.

The paper says that while the fanatic group, blinded by religious extremism, comprises the vast majority of those arrested, the arrested also include a small, hardly mentionable number of nonreligious persons who mounted the wave of sectarian sedition to exploit it to serve their own interests without the least concern for the homeland.

AL-AHRAM says that those caught can be divided into the following categories:

1. Fanatic and extremist Muslim and Christian elements who have persisted in deepening the sedition and differences and escalating them to the point of what happened in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'. They include those who call themselves "the amirs of the Islamic groups," and some priests and bishops. This group, to which most of those remanded in custody belong, persisted in escalating every difference, even personal daily differences between individuals, regardless of religion.

2. The second category includes elements who followed a line hostile to the regime and tried to create trouble for it by deepening the sectarian sedition, holding illegal seminars in mosques and other places and exploiting their newspapers to enhance the sedition. The best proof of this is that the judiciary confiscated a newspaper and a magazine in 1 week.

3. Among those taken into custody are a few present day and old partisans who aimed at settling their old differences and striking at the regime by fueling the sectarian sedition.

Among those who will be referred for investigation are the ones who tried to expand the scope of what happened in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' and to spread it to other places.

It is worth noting that involved in the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents are 119 accused who are exconvicts, some of whom had 11 previous convictions.

AL-AHRAM has learned that among the documents seized and which are to be submitted to the investigation authorities are documents about certain Christian leaders preparing leaflets attacking Islam and the Muslims as well as documents about certain Islamic leaders preparing leaflets attacking Christianity and Christians, all as part of a hostile plan to foment sectarian sedition.

The paper says it is clear from the documents seized that there has recently been coordination between some of the religious leaders and the opposition and hostile trends with the aim of exploiting the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' and other incidents to harm national unity and social peace.

AL-AHRAM publishes the names of some of those taken into custody on the charge of arousing sectarian sedition. Included are former partisans Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din, Muhammad Hilmi Murad, Mahmud al-Qadi and Milad Hanna. They tried to tamper with national unity through party maneuvers and incitement which are detrimental to social peace.

Journalists from religious and party magazines include AD-DA'WAH Chief Editor 'Umar at-Talmusani and ASH-SHA'B Chief Editor Hamid Zaydan. They tried to exploit their papers to incite mosque imams and to handle the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents in a manner that blew the dispute out of its real proportions and used it for party political objectives.

The mosque imams include Al-Manyal Mosque Imam 'Abd ar-Rashid Saqr, Al-Qubbah District 'Ayn al-Hayah Mosque Imam Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Kishk, An-Nur Wa ash-Shuhada' Mosque Imam Shaykh Hafiz Salamah, Hulwan Mosque preacher Shaykh Yusuf al-Badri and Suhaj Mosque Imam as-Sayyid al-Mulaththam.

The bishops and priests include Abbot Wisa, Bishop Albina, Father Bulus Basili of the Virgin Mary Church in Shubra, Qina Bishop Abbot Bishawi, Alexandria priest Tadrus Malti and Father Luna Sidrawis of the Mar Jirgis Church in Alexandria. They have been charged with fomenting sectarian sedition and fabricating accusations aimed at creating problems that would lead to dispute and disagreements over land owned by the state, whether for building churches or other houses of worship.

The authorities have seized tapes distorting the Koran and the prophet's sayings. Some of the imams and priests exploited their pulpits and aroused racist feelings by making speeches inciting the extremists on both sides, without sticking to the real spirit of religion and tolerance advocated by all religions, and in a way not in harmony with the history and national unity of the Egyptian people.

The Islamic universities' members include Hilmi al-Jazzar, who calls himself the general amir of the Islamic groups at the republic level and who tried in the name of religion to impose a trusteeship over the youths. This is in addition to the suspect role played by these groups in escalating the sectarian sedition incidents in some governorates.

The editorials of the three Cairo papers Friday deal with the dimensions of the sectarian sedition plot and its threats to national unity.

AL-AHRAM says Egypt lived free from sectarian sedition for a long time. These fabricated incidents were always associated in the minds of the people with the forces of imperialism which always tried to have something to lean on inside by means of striking at the national unity with the aim of weakening it.

When imperialism ended and Egypt became free, it was a sign that the sectarian seditions would be gone, never to return. However, some weak and twisted people who are always pulled to the past found in the atmosphere of freedom and democracy which prevailed in the country since the May revolution an opportunity to vent their grudges and try to drive a wedge between members of the same nation in order to harm the regime, make the country appear divided and distract the people from the aims of development and prosperity.

The paper says that the strangest thing in this matter is that various people who have nothing in common except a plan to strike at the national unity and social peace have cooperated together. This is a sure indication they agree temporarily when it comes to arousing and inflaming sedition. So it was natural that all the people stood up against them and the broad base cooperated with the top [the government] to expose their suspect behavior and stop them to save the one homeland.

AL-AHRAM emphasizes that the people of Egypt, who had suffered much before they achieved a solid era of freedom, democracy and progress, will always keep their ranks pure and clean and will not permit the saboteurs and those who walk in the dark to disrupt their march or stand between them and their objectives, nor will they allow them to destroy what the people have built to satisfy their own selfish desires.

In an editorial on the same topic, AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the arrest of the perpetrators and instigators of and participants in sectarian sedition and the referring of them to the investigation authorities reflect the will of all the people who throughout their history knew no discrimination or racism and did not discriminate between people because of their religion or creed.

The paper adds that national unity in Egypt must remain above all other considerations and the people must cut off every hand which tries to tamper with or undermine this unity, whatever its affiliations and whoever its owner may be.

It adds that freedom is the motto and great symbol of the May revolution and that the closure of concentration camps was its most prominent achievement, but the protection of national unity is also its biggest responsibility to the people. It is a responsibility equal to that of defending the soil of the homeland and protecting its sanctities; Egypt's unity is above all these sanctities.

The paper adds that the crime of those who allowed their hands to be smeared with this sedition and who allowed themselves to open the door to those who bear a grudge against Egypt in search of an opportunity to harm this lofty edifice, is twofold. It is the national duty of the state and the people to confront them.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes by saying that the people are watching what is going on and are awaiting President as-Sadat's speech which will announce the decision and clarify the road signs.

AL-AKHBAR stresses that national unity in Egypt is too strong to be undermined by a hireling who incites sedition under the cover of religion or to be shaken by a twisted person answering the call of a latent grudge. This is because this unity is a natural unity, a unity of spirit , feeling and sense of life and bond with this homeland and its entity. It is a unity of reverence for the Nile, its fertility and growth.

The paper says the formidable strength of this unity was the rock on which the plots of the imperialists foundered. No matter how many plots they hatched, they failed to crack this unity.

It adds: This is why the incidents of Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' and elsewhere cannot possibly be the work of a Muslim or a Copt, but the work of a hireling, a grudging person or a rash person devoid of religion and consicence. Money comes from abroad by the millions to push this stupid infiltration to its target.

AL-AKHBAR describes this as high treason to the homeland and all Egyptian people throughout the homeland.

The paper says we should be fully alert on this matter and we must not be deceived by the religious masks. This way we can eliminate the causes of the sedition and close the door in the face of its advocates.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER LICENSES

NC031825 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1757 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA)--MENA has learned that as part of the decisive review of the matter of sectarian strife, a decree was issued today withdrawing the licenses of a number of religious publications which participated in fanning this strife as well as some of the opposition papers which exploited this serious subject.

It has been decided to withdraw the license of the magazines of AD-DA'WAH, AL-I'TISAM and AL-MUKHTAR AL-ISLAMI, which are published by some Islamic religious groups.

It has also been decided to withdraw the licenses of the newspaper WATANI and the magazine AL-KIRAZAH, which are published by the Christian religious communities.

It has also been decided to withdraw the license of the newspaper ASH-SHA'B. MENA has learned that as regards the ASH-SHA'B newspaper, it has been proved that it was actually involved in the issue of sectarian strife and exploited it in the ugliest manner. In this respect, it was condemned in court decisions issued against it.

MENA has also learned that these decisions were implemented today on the basis of the documents which incriminate these publications for writing on main subjects affecting national unity, and the courts have already found them guilty in verdicts which have actually been issued, confiscating or suspending them.

AS-SADAT WRITES ABOUT MEETING CARTER, RETIREMENT

PM031425 Cairo MAY in Arabic 31 Aug 81 p 3

[Part three of President Anwar as-Sadat's diary of his U.S. trip 7-9 August]

[Excerpts] Sunday, 9 August

I took an American plane to Plains where Carter and his family live on his ranch. We left the Egyptian plane in Washington to which I was to return after visiting Carter and then take this plane back to Cairo.

Carter gave a warm welcoming speech. He did not forget to say that Israel must end its military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. He also called on the Palestinian leaders to stop resorting to violence and to recognize Israel's right to exist and to live in peace. He said the time has come to grant full autonomy to the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza.

The house of former President Carter is small and built in the middle of the woods. Carter held a small reception for me in his house, to which he invited his friends and neighbors with whom he was raised.

We spent some time with them and after the simple reception, Carter, his wife and daughter, and Jihan and I sat down to dinner. The dinner was simple, like any ordinary family dinner.

After dinner we moved to Carter's office. I saw a modern typewriter with a computer and television screen.

Carter told me that he is writing his memoirs on this machine which I saw for the first time.

Carter told me that his White House aides decided to give him a useful farewell present. After some thought they agreed the best present Carter would like personally would be a carpentry workshop.

Carter took me to see the workshop which includes electrically operated equipment. I learned that he spends much time inside this workshop.

Carter told me that his daily program is divided as follows: writing his memoirs, meeting with friends and working in the workshop.

I have thought a great deal about Carter. I imagined his departure from the White House must have been very hard on him. But I recalled that I once said while in jail that a strong politician must be present when the people want him but when the people do not want him he must immediately go away.

Therefore, I always say there are two persons who must not forget themselves amid the limelight and glory: the politician and the artist. They should not cling to their place on the stage, be it the political stage or the artistic stage. They should know when to stop and when to withdraw from the limelight of their own will before they are forced to do so.

Therefore, I hope my people will understand this and agree with my decision next year.

CHANGES IN CAP WILL NOT AFFECT RELATIONS

NC031546 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that the resignation of President Dacko and the assumption of power in Central Africa by General Kolingba will not affect cooperation and friendship between Egypt and Central Africa.

The spokesman affirmed that Egypt will continue to provide technical assistance and experts to Central Africa to contribute to the success of the programs of the new head of state which aim at overcoming the difficulties and achieving prosperity for the Central African people.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Electricity and Energy Minister Mahir Abaza at noon today witnessed the initialing of the agreement between Egypt and Britain for cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The minister stated that the agreement calls for transmission of advanced data on the peaceful use of nuclear energy for utilization in the implementation of the Egyptian nuclear program until the year 2000. He also said that the agreement calls for cooperation in the field of safety measures for employees in nuclear facilities and for training engineers who will operate and maintain such facilities. [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Sep 81 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 449-450

Communique No 449

JN031727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1605 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Communique No 449 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 3 September 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Surely they plan a plan, and I plan a plan [Koranic verse]. Oh great Iraqi people; oh sons of the glorious Arab nation everywhere; oh sons of our valiant armed forces; oh units of the popular army, border guard and police: When great principles are transformed into tangible programs and action in the life of the people, and when you are on the side of right and your enemies are on the side of wrong, God Almighty and all forces of good and justice in heaven and on earth will be on your side.

Oh men, you fought on 4 September 1980 and after it when the treacherous Khomeyni aggression began against your land and towns and in the past 3 days you demonstrated the most magnificent heroism and the meaning of lofty principles and honor. Despite the passage of 1 year of fighting and despite the fact that the enemy thought it could succeed in its general offensive--for whose success it devoted the efforts of several months--God, your might and determination, the principles for which you have fought and are fighting have dashed the hopes of the enemy, imposing on it the worst conditions and the highest losses of all the battles that have raged since the outbreak of the war.

The aggressive tyrants thought that the timing of their major counteroffensive and the hopes with which they deceived themselves and by which they are deceived by their masters the lackeys of evil, could save them from the woes of the tragic state of affairs they are experiencing as a result of their stupid policy. They did not realize that the sons of great Iraq, who know their rights and all the tendentious intentions of their evil enemy against the Arab nation, will never allow their enemy to realize its evil dreams where it wants at the expense of the Arab nation and the dignity, sovereignty and rights of Iraq and the Arab nation. The pledge was made and this was the result.

After 12 months of epic fighting in defense of sovereignty, dignity and honor and for cherished Iraq and the glorious Arab nation, our valiant fighters, the soldiers of Commander Saddam Husayn, on all the fronts assert that they are a patient, steadfast and invincible force. On the other hand, the fact which we have reiterated since the beginning is confirmed: The one who fights unjustly will reap nothing but defeat no matter how arrogant he is and no matter how many claims he makes.

Strong Iraq, the owner of rights, stretched out the hand of peace but the arrogant enemy rejected it and was stubborn, driven by its racist rancor, the savage desire to kill and destroy and its insistence on concealing the facts from the Iranian peoples who were reset by its oppression and tyranny. Charlatan Khomeyni and his followers turned downed all the chances for peace we offered them from a position of strength proceeding from the premise of rights and justice. They sabotaged all the sincere efforts of the peace missions formed by the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations. Recently, before burning to death, Raja'i stubbornly rejected the call for peace conveyed to him by the nonaligned mission, telling it: The conflict will be decided only on the battlefied and with guns. Fallahi used the weather as a pretext for being unable to budge the heroic Iraqi forces, saying: Wait until the weather cools. He then told his ignorant followers about regaining so-called Khuzestan.

Once again, the bloodthirsty regime, which is wallowing in crime, tried its luck with the valiant soldiers of Saddam Husayn, the owners of rights, the grandsons of the standard bearers and the heroes of the 20th century. This time, the blow was so severe that it will go down in history. The blow dealt to this corrupt clique in the battle which raged in the past 3 days was the most painful blow since the eruption of the second Al-Qadisiyah in September 1980.

In its offensive which began in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] sector on 1 September and in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab sector on 2 September, the enemy massed thousands of armed men, tanks and all kinds of units. The regime's leaders, as was customary in their previous defeats, began to exchange congratulations and to disseminate false news in an attempt to raise their collapsing morale and conceal their wretched conditions. However, the Al-Qadisiyah soldiers, who foiled their previous offensives and refuted their false allegations, once again fought like brave men and defeated the enemy. They have thus blackened the faces of the lying charlatans.

Brethern: In the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab sector battle, which continued from 0430 on 2 September 1981 to 0630 today, the charlatan Khomeyni regime suffered its largest defeat in the war between September 1980 and September 1981. The enemy losses, which were impossible to count at the time this communique was prepared, amounted to more than 3,000 killed, several thousand wounded and a large number captured. Military sources on the battlefield expect larger numbers of enemy losses once counting is completed.

Enemy equipment losses were 35 tanks, 13 vehicles, 6 armored personnel carriers and other guns and equipment destroyed. Quantities of serviceable light and medium weapons as well as various hardware were seized.

Our losses in this battle were 39 martyred and 3 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 1 vehicle and 1 rocket launcher damaged.

Our valiant forces in the Khafajiyah sector repulsed the offensive which began at 0430 on 1 September 1981 continued until today and inflicted massive losses on the enemy. Enemy losses at yet counted are as follows: More than 2,000 killed, several thousand wounded, a large number captured and 101 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 35 rocket launchers, 3 guns, 6 excavators and a large number of vehicles destroyed. In addition, quantities of light and medium weapons and hardware were seized. All are serviceable.

Our losses in this battle were 70 martyrs.

After all this can there be better proof that the charlatan regime is proceeding from one defeat to another and from one disgrace to another? Are this and the previous 12-month epics not enough to make the charaltans, who are deeply immersed in their peoples' blood, desist from their grudge and sickness, recognize the rights of Iraq and the Arab nation and avert destruction and woes from their country and peoples?

Greetings of pride and glory to Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah heroes, for this is the best present they can offer to their heroic people and great Iraq on the first anniversary of the battle of pride and honor. May God protect you, oh heroic fighters, and keep you for Iraq and the Arab nation.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1981

Communique No 450

JN031802 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Communique No 450 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 3 September 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continued to hit and destroy the forces of the racist and ignorant Persian enemy in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Ahvaz region. Following a fast battle, the enemy was forced to evacuate its forward positions and retreat, sustaining 29 dead.
B. Ten dead and one tank destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
C. Seven dead and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful region.
D. Eight dead and one vehicle and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.
E. Seven dead in the Mehran region.
F. Two dead in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
G. One dead and one gun destroyed in the Sumar region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 66 dead and 1 tank, 1 vehicle, 1 gun, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. It has been ascertained that enemy losses in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin between 26-29 August as a result of our units' activities were 19 killed and 2 tanks, 3 guns, 4 vehicles and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed, in addition to what was reported then.

III. Our losses: 12 martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1981

INA LISTS 12-MONTH STATISTICS ON IRANIAN LOSSES

JN031551 Baghdad INA in English 1540 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA)--Iraqi forces have killed 41,779 Iranian troops over the past 12 months of war action against Iran up to yesterday, according to statistics prepared by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY (INA). Incredibly, Iran has only acknowledged the loss of 2,186 of its troops over the same period of war action, the report said.

The report also said that Iranian communiques admit the loss of only five of its troops as captives in the hands of the Iraqi forces.

Ignorant as they are widely known, the Iranians could not even realise that this number does not even account for those prisoners-of-war who were recently returned to Iran through the International Red Cross for health reasons, it added.

Further on Iranian War Losses

JN031843 Baghdad INA in English 1745 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA)--Iraq has shot down 701 Iranian jets and helicopters over the past 12 months of war action up to yesterday, according to statistics prepared by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, (INA). The statistics, marking the year-old war, said that Iran has alleged [it] has lost only 31 aircraft over the same period of war action.

Iran has claimed the loss of only one tank in its year-old war with Iraq, according to the war communiques issued by Iranian authorities so far.

Statistics prepared by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY on the 12 months of war action said Iraqi forces have either knocked out or seized 1,939 tanks. Scores of intact Iranian tanks can be seen publicly in the war spoils pavillion in the centre of Baghdad.

Iranian war communiques allege that Iran has lost over the past 12 months of war with Iraq only 5 vehicles, 3 personnel carriers and 4 artillery field guns.

A report prepared by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY notes that Iran has incredibly avoided the mention of losing a single war vessel, war ship, missile or excavator. The truth, as can be found in Iraqi war communiques, is that Iran has lost over that long period 95 war vessels, 66 war ships, the report said. It referred to an Iranian war-vessel factory which the Iraqi forces seized early in the war and has since pulled out 30 usable vessels, the report added.

Iraqi forces have knocked out over the past 12 months in the war against Iran 2,801 vehicles, 449 personnel carriers, 243 missiles, 26 armours and 288 excavators, according to statistics by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY.

The statistics, prepared by INA marking a year of war action against Iran, said the war spoils pavilion, which is open to the public, accommodates scores of such intact military hardware including 4 extremely heavy artillery guns.

Iran's losses are immense and its economy in disarray while the regime continues a campaign of bloodshed, oppression and terrorism every hour of the day and kills its soldiers and officers as they are forcibly sent to the deathfields against the Iraqi forces.

RED CROSS CALLED ON TO HELP EVACUATE DEAD

JN031749 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] We have received the following from the armed forces: The Armed Forces General Command calls on the International Red Cross to mediate with the Iranian Government to withdraw their dead from no man's land or to bury them in place. We are prepared not to obstruct the Iranian side when it undertakes this task in accordance with a special arrangement and international laws.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR DELAMARE ASSASSINATED 4 SEP

NC041353 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 Sep (AFP)--French Ambassador to Lebanon Louis Delamare died here today of bullet wounds sustained in an attack near his residence in west Beirut. Mr Delamare, 59, was ambushed earlier today by unknown assailants who opened fire on his car as he was returning from the French Embassy.

The ambassador was rushed to the nearby Barbir Hospital, where he died on the operating table of bullet wounds in the head and chest. The ambassador's chauffeur was not injured in the attack.

Mr Delamare was named French ambassador to Lebanon on August 28, 1979. Shortly after arriving in Beirut, he said that France was prepared to furnish Lebanon with unwavering political and diplomatic support, and on numerous occasions since then reiterated his pledge of French friendship. Five days ago, the ambassador participated in all meetings between Lebanese officials and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson during the diplomatic chief's recent three-stop Middle East tour. The meetings included talks with Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat at the home of Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. Before assuming the ambassadorship, Mr Delamare served as the French Foreign Ministry spokesman for four years.

REPORTAGE ON ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEETING

Al-Jumayyil Interview

NC031934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] The meeting between the Arab followup committee representatives and Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil at B'abda Palace ended a short time ago. We now present to you a recording of the statement which Al-Numayyil made after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Question] Shaykh Bashir: You met for over 2 hours with the members of the Arab followup committee. What did the committee put before you?

[Answer] The meeting was a continuation of the previous meetings held within the framework of the Arab followup committee. As I have said, we are prepared, within all our capabilities, to facilitate to the maximum the task of the followup committee. This meeting was a continuation of the previous meetings. The Lebanese crisis needs more than one such meeting and more than the 3-hour meeting we have just held so that it may be solved. There are certain positive aspects and certain temporary, objective and local solutions which we hope will be implemented so that they will constitute the gateway to dealing with the problem in its real size and dimension. Today I can say that there were signs--there were clear, local objective solutions which I hope will be implemented sincerely, unlike all the previous agreements, so that they will be the gateway to a serious and profound rediscussion of the problem in which we have been wallowing for 7 years.

[Question] Shaykh Bashir: Do these things which you have talked about fall within the subjects touched upon today?

[Answer] Today, no. I cannot say that the Lebanese problem as such was raised today. Objective solutions were touched upon--solutions which had to be discussed before discussing the problem in depth. Will these solutions be sufficient for us to consider that a real gateway to the crisis has been found? I hope so, but I cannot as yet say so with certainty, despite the fact that the intentions were very sincere and very positive. All the parties with which I met today had an intention to get the situation moving. However, I cannot as yet say that we have dealt with everything.

[Question] Can it be said that you are satisfied and share with the Lebanese at present a semblance of satisfaction, though limited?

[Answer] This is the work of your television--to put the people at ease and to give them somewhat airy reassurances. We are now on the road. I cannot say that everything is over or everything has been resolved. We are engaged in negotiations. Negotiations need time, calm, courage and pluck and some clarity of vision so that we can determine exactly what we want and how to achieve what we want.

[Question] Shaykh Bashir: Can we say that there are positive aspects from the Syrians like the positive aspects you presented to the committee?

[Answer] I can say that the positive aspects are still emanating from one side and in one direction. I can say that we are still helping the quadripartite committee from one side, but we also hope that all the facilities given by one side will begin to meet response.

[Question] Can we say that today's talks, especially with the Syrian representative, were characterized by some frankness and placed certain matters in their right perspective at this stage.

[Answer] Certainly, there was frankness, but more than that there was an atmosphere of optimism and hope. Frankness will really come into the picture when we begin to discuss the basis of the Lebanese problem and the Lebanese sovereignty. This is where frankness is required. We do not need frankness to open Sodeco or establish a cease-fire. Frankness will be necessary when we will really talk about Lebanon's independence and main issues.

[Question] When will the basic issues be discussed?

[Answer] We now hope to iron out all the small and simple matters and open the way for more basic and essential issues.

[Question] Do you believe that this will contribute to the attainment of the political accord sought by everyone?

[Answer] I hope that these steps will help facilitate matters.

[Question] Shaykh Bashir: Can we say that the committee's attitude toward the Front's statement of yesterday and other statements was positive?

[Answer] I believe it was positive and the proof is that we are here. I again say that the Front, the Lebanese forces and all the concerned Lebanese side has offered all the necessary facilities. These facilities have been met with a response from the quadripartite committee, especially Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Arab League representative. I hope that Syria too will begin to see positive points in our positions and itself respond positively on the ground and politically.

[Question] If we were to make an assessment of today's meeting of the committee, what should we say?

[Answer] This is neither the first nor the last meeting. The meetings are continuing. A settlement for the Lebanese crisis requires more than this meeting. At any rate, we will continue with all this negotiation and all this give and take in order to achieve results. It is still too early to assess. [end recording]

Ibrahim, Amal Statements

NC032145 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] After the meeting held by the followup committee at the ambassadorial level with a nationalist movement delegation, Secretary General of the Central Political Council of the National Movement Muhsin Ibrahim made the following statement:

[Begin recording] Our meeting with the brothers, members of the Arab followup committee, was a precious opportunity for us to present our views on the issues being dealt with by the committee with the aim of settling the Lebanese crisis. Our review centered mainly on the question of dealing with Israel. We consider that settling this issue is the only thing that would open the way to discussion on the rest of the issues of the Lebanese situation. We were very frank in saying that we consider [as heard--presumably "do not consider"] what the Lebanese Front issued regarding the announcement of ending cooperation with Israel was sufficient to convince us that there is a sincere intention to finally settle this matter. The statement of the Lebanese Front was issued to complement the letter Bashir al-Jumayyil sent to the president of the republic. To this moment the contents of this letter are unknown. The very brief statement does not give political details and trends to convince us that there is a determination to restore matters to their correct course as far as defining the alliances and enmities which should govern the conduct of all the Lebanese or to convince us that the Lebanese Front intends to behave toward Israel as the real enemy of Lebanon and to ally itself seriously with the Arab world.

[Question] From what we just heard from you, it can be said that you do not share our, or you do not share the view about the positive aspects which appeared after Shaykh Bashir's statement and the Lebanese Front's statement. Are there no positive steps that could assist the followup committee to move forward?

[Answer] Through what I said we meant to put matters in their correct perspective and accurately assess what has been issued politically. What interests us more is the extent of translating every political proclamation into action on the ground. In this connection our discussion with the followup committee centered on the need for a complete plan to ascertain that the relations with Israel have, in actual fact, been cut off. This matter cannot be achieved with mere talk about running a few patrols to observe the ports and shores. This matter can be fulfilled by opening finally what we call the ghetto now controlled by the Phalangists, removing this state within a state in certain Lebanese areas, and having a trustworthy side ascertain that all Israeli violations of these areas has come to an end. The only side we see that is capable of doing this is the Arab followup committee, which, in doing so, must use the Arab Deterrent Forces and the internal security forces so that we will have a real reassurance that this entity set up and controlled by the Phalangists really does not deal with the enemy Israel.

[Question] Mr Ibrahim, are we to understand here that we are still at the zero point, when the National Movement discusses these matters in such a way?

[Answer] We wish to go 1,000 miles in one moment toward a solution. We are not the ones placing matters at the zero point. However, we do not want the Lebanese to be naively optimistic. We want them to understand the reality and nature of the main topics raised now which affect their future and their fate. This is why we are stressing--not to obstruct a solution--this is why we are stressing now, as we did to the Arab followup committee, the need for ascertaining in practice every political declaration issued on a matter of such importance as the question of Lebanon being with Israel or with the Arab world. [end recording]

The committee at ambassadorial level then met with the Amal Movement's delegation represented by Command Council Chairman Lawyer Nabih Birri and Zakariyah Hamzah. After the meeting which lasted about half an hour, Lawyer Birri made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording] Our meetings today began with a meeting with His Excellency Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It was a joint meeting with the National Movement in 'Alayh. During the meeting Minister Khaddam briefed us on the morning's meeting with their excellencies the Arab ministers. We then met with the their excellencies the ambassadorial members of the followup committee who are trying to find a solution and a way to Lebanese dialogue and accord which is desired by all. You all know the zest and the efforts made by the Amal Movement leadership and the movement in general for such accord which, we frequently said, represents the Lebanese home which must be dealt with on the basis of its foundations. In expounding these foundations we have also said that the basic way to dialogue and accord must be through southern Lebanon.

The south is paying a blood tax on behalf of all Lebanon and all the Arabs, and, therefore, any accord must stem from there. We spoke about this in the past with the same Arab followup committee at ministerial level in Bayt ad-Din. When our opinion was not upheld, the Israeli attack came to confirm that any accord outside the framework of the south is in fact outside the framework of the real situation and the core of the matter. The south has now become the reservoir of the entire case and it bears the burdens, consequences and effects of all the issues raised inside.

On this basis we just now discussed with the followup committee at the ambassador level the question of the issuance of certain declarations severing dealings with Israel and means of implementing this in practice on such grounds as observation of all Lebanese ports without exception all the way from An-Naqurah, through Arab and Lebanese forces. The discussion also dealt with the question of the crossing points and confirming the current cease-fire. Our opinion as expressed in a proposal we submitted to the committee is that the severance of dealings with Israel must include eliminating the cover for Sa'd Haddad, on the basis that accord begins in the south.

We also submitted a proposal on security to the effect that arms should be withdrawn from all the Lebanese groups throughout Lebanon while at the same time the international and Arab agreements regarding the Palestinian resistance should be implemented, and that the security should be maintained by the legitimate forces, including the Arab deterrent forces. This way the Lebanese people would be almost assured of a positive and frank dialogue without pressure, for the sake of a one united Lebanon. Thank you. [end recording]

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said:

[Begin recording] The impressions are good and the atmosphere is positive. I believe that the committee has done some work the results of which will appear shortly, God willing.

[Question] Are security steps to be expected?

[Answer] All these topics, security (?and other issues) are now being studied (?in a positive way).

[Question] Will there be a meeting at a later date?

[Answer] I cannot answer this question, because the committee has not completed its work. [end recording]

At 2145 the ambassadors moved to President Sarkis' wing [of the palace] who was in conference with Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and Ministers Khaddam, Al-Faysal, and As-Sabah. They reported on the results of their contacts with the parties concerned.

The committee is now discussing these results at ministerial level prior to defining the executive means of settling the Lebanese problem.

Syria Supports Ibrahim View

NC040842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The third and last session of the Arab followup committee at the level of the foreign ministers began at 0930 under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis and in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. At 0945, Dr Mustafa al-Haj 'Ali, the director of the office of Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, read the following statement to the journalists:

"With reference to what has been published by AL-BAYRAQ newspaper today, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stated that Syria fully supports what has been published by Muhsin Ibrahim, the representative of the Lebanese National Movement. Syria adopts each stand which the Lebanese National Movement adopts."

A statement will be issued following the committee's meeting today explaining the results, which will be positive, as Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi put it yesterday. Klibi has already departed Lebanon for Tunis.

Committee Statement

NC040940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0905 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The Arab followup committee's session ended at approximately 1030 today. The following statement has been issued:

The Arab followup committee held a series of meetings at the presidential palace in B'abda on 3 and 4 September 1981 under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis and in the presence of His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; His Excellency Sabah al-Ahmad, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the State of Kuwait; His Excellency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic; and His Excellency Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general. The committee's meetings were also attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

At these meetings the committee discussed the general conditions in Lebanon. It also reviewed the activities of the committee's representatives in the past month and acquainted itself with the Lebanese Front's statement on ending the dealings with the Israeli enemy, considering it as a positive step.

After noting what the representatives of the Lebanese Forces, National Movement and Amal Movement said concerning their continued commitment to consolidate the cease-fire, the committee decided the following:

To ban the entry of arms and ammunition to Lebanon with the exception of what belongs to the forces of the legitimate authority and to form a supervision body in which the Lebanese state, the states participating in the followup committee, and the Arab League's General Secretariat will be represented. The task of this body will be to ensure an effective supervision along the Lebanese shores and in the ports to ensure that no weapons and ammunition enter into Lebanon.

To adopt the necessary measures to reopen the roads and passages between the two parts of the capital and charge the followup committee at the level of its member representatives with following up the implementation of these measures.

To resume the committee's meetings at the Presidential Palace in B'abda on Saturday 7 November 1981 to discuss ways for starting the national dialogue.

B'abda, 4 September 1981.

AL-WAZZAN DISCUSSES FRENCH ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST

NC031430 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today spoke about what he described as a basic effective French role vis-a-vis the proposed solutions to the Middle East crisis on both the Arab and international levels.

This came in an interview Prime Minister al-Wazzan gave AFP on the results of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's visit to Lebanon and his talks with the Lebanese leaders and his meeting with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the Arab world has aspired to and continues to aspire to a basic and effective French role vis-a-vis the proposed solutions to the Middle East issue on both the Arab and international arenas in view of France's special and distinguished position within the European Community and in view of the diverse relations that exist between the Arab states and France, government and people.

Much has been said about a French role within the context of a European initiative that would turn the current efforts to resolve the Middle East problem in the direction of a comprehensive solution now that everybody has ascertained that the Camp David agreements have fallen through completely, leaving the Palestinian people's cause, which is the crux of the Middle East problem, particularly, without a solution.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: In the wake of these statements, which have actually been based on a series of preliminary and limited stands and initiatives within the European framework, the Arab world expects a new and more positive and more effective French role. With the change in the political situation in France, this expectation has intensified the monitoring of France's new policy with regard to the Middle East issue.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the recent meeting between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, represented in fact the first signs of practical steps which manifest the shape of the new French policy. Through my initiative to secure this meeting, I felt that both sides will not stop eventually at the formalities raised for holding the meeting. Having taken place, the meeting constituted a direct stand with the people of the cause, with the principal Palestinian side, without which there can be no solution to the Middle East issue and to all the interrelated issues, including the Lebanese issue and tragedy.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan concluded by saying: The declared French stands, which resulted from the meeting and which teemed with objectivity, positive points and a desire to make effective moves make us expect more practical, firm and courageous steps in the direction of finding just and balanced solutions to the Middle East issue that would ensure for the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and to establishing their own state on their national soil. Friendly France, which adheres to the principles as Minister Cheysson has said, is qualified to play the role that is commensurate with its standing, capabilities, its distinguished position in Europe and its strong relations with the Arab world.

BAGHDAD RADIO REPORTS ON DAMASCUS EXPLOSION

JN032117 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] A violent explosion took place today in a Damascus quarter where the Syrian Air Force command is located. Citing arrivals in Beirut from Damascus, AP reports that the explosion, which took place in a mined transport vehicle parked near the air force command, killed 20 and wounded 50 others. It adds that a large security and police force cordoned off the quarter immediately and ambulances rushed to transport the dead and wounded from the site of the incident.

DAMASCUS REPORTS FURTHER ON AL-ASAD-YI MEETING

JN031940 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received in Latakia at 1530 today Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK premier, and his delegation which includes Chong Song-nam, minister of economy and foreign trade and (Pak Yong-po), assistant foreign minister [title as heard]. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Hamid Musawkar, minister of agrarian reform and agriculture and head of the honor escort accompanying the guest; DPRK Ambassador in Damascus Yi Hong-yop; and Anwar Wabbah, Syrian charge d'affaires in Pyongyang attended the meeting.

Yi Chong-ok conveyed a message from President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president, to President Hafiz al-Asad expressing his warm greetings.

The message deals with relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries. It asserts the DPRK's support for Syria and its solidarity with it in its firm and just stand. The message expresses President Kim Il-song's appreciation for Syria's constant support for the Korean people's just struggle to reunite their homeland peacefully and independently.

The discussions dealt with the situation in the Arab region and the Korean Peninsula. They also dealt with the two peoples' common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and their agents internal achievements in Syria and the DPRK and bilateral cooperation which is growing in all fields.

President Hafiz al-Asad thanked President Kim Il-song for his message and his understanding of the Syrian stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the escalating U.S. support for Israel and the U.S. onslaught on the region. The president also expressed appreciation to President Kim Il-song and his determination to bolster relations with the DPRK.

Yi Chong-ok reiterated the DPRK's continued support for Syria's struggle against the Israeli invaders and its determination to strengthen relations with Syria. At the end of the meeting, the President asked Yi Chong-ok to convey his warm greetings and wishes to President Kim Il-song.

Yi Chong-ok and his delegation arrived at Latakia airport at noon today where they were welcomed by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Comrade Muhammad Zaydan, secretary of the Latakia party branch; Latakia Governor Mahmud Qaddur; and the comrade members of the party branch command. A luncheon was hosted in honor of the delegation in the Latakia Meridien Hotel.

'PREEMPTIVE STRIKE' ON TERRORISTS BEING CONSIDERED

TA031608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] A senior Jerusalem source has said that the terrorists have brought 13 batteries of cannons and Katyushas into southern Lebanon and have rebuilt many installations, thus violating the cease-fire agreement. The source said that the terrorists' strengthening will be one of the major topics in the prime minister's talks in Washington next week. The prime minister, the senior source said, will ask for the Americans' understanding in the event Israel decides to mount a preemptive strike against the terrorists. There is hectic activity in southern Lebanon, the senior source emphasized, and this has one meaning only: The terrorists are planning to renew hostilities at a time they deem appropriate.

AS-SADAT TOLD BEGIN OF DIFFICULTIES WITH OPPOSITION

TA040519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A senior Egyptian source told our correspondent Aharon Barne'a last night that in his meeting with Menahem Begin last week As-Sadat told him of his problems with the opposition in Egypt and asked for Israel's understanding. President as-Sadat said that due to these difficulties he cannot progress in his relations with Israel at the desirable pace.

REAGAN TO GET DOCUMENTS ON PLO-SOVIET CONNECTIONS

TA031128 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Sep 81 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Ila Kfir]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will present U.S. President Ronald Reagan with documents showing a direct link between the Soviet Union and the PLO and pointing to direct Soviet involvement in planning the terrorist organizations' operations.

The prime minister will give the U.S. President information showing that the PLO is currently operating with maximum cooperation from the Soviet Union and that is constitutes an operational arm of the Soviet efforts at penetrating into the region.

Israel will also indicate the Libyan-Soviet connection, aimed at giving additional impetus to the Soviet penetration efforts near the Persian Gulf area.

The Israeli-U.S. strategic debate, which will be held at the most senior level with the participation of ministers and senior officials from both countries, might, according to political sources in Jerusalem, lead to deepening the political-defense cooperation between the two countries and to the incorporation of Israel in a more conspicious manner in U.S. assessments of events in the region.

DETAILS ON WEINBERGER'S MESSAGE, UPCOMING TALKS

TA031501 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has written to Prime Minister Begin to say he looks forward to the meeting between them during the prime minister's visit to Washington next week. Relations between the prime minister and the U.S. official have been strained for some time because of sharp differences between them on a number of issues, particularly the Israeli attack on the Iraqi reactor. Weinberger's letter is a clear attempt to set a good atmosphere for the summit meeting next week, and, says our political affairs reporter Alan Ben-'Ami, on the Israeli side there will be no open confrontation with the Americans over the issues to be discussed, including the controversial AWACS deal.

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] The prime minister will head an Israeli delegation to the Washington summit that will include Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Minister of Defense Ari'el Sharon and Minister Yosef Burg, who also heads Israel's autonomy negotiating team. The president and the prime minister have two scheduled meetings on 9 and 10 September and in addition there will be talks in various frameworks involving the ministers of both countries.

One of the issues on the agenda, topping Israel's list according to officials here, will be a discussion of the Mideast peace process, the autonomy talks which are being restarted just a few days after Prime Minister Begin returns from the United States and what role the Reagan administration sees for itself.

Two of the Mideast topics high on the agenda: Lebanon and ideas for creating a nuclear-weapons-free zone in the region. Israel has frequently proposed that the countries in the Middle East negotiate with her an agreement on keeping nuclear weapons out of the area. The United States has recently begun a serious effort to achieve the same goal, so far reportedly without result, and Israelis and Americans will be talking about ways of pursuing that common aim. On Lebanon the Israeli leaders want a thorough discussion of all the issues involved and will want to know how the Americans see solutions to such problems as the Syrian troops and missiles in Lebanon, the terrorists in the south and their arms rebuildup and a lack of a strong Lebanese central authority.

On bilateral matters U.S. financial and military aid to Israel will be reviewed and a new aid request made and there will also be a discussion of a possible joint U.S.-Israel cooperation on various strategic issues along the theme of how best to check Soviet moves in the Middle East.

Senior American and Israeli officials have told me that the proposed AWACS deal between the United States and Saudi Arabia will be brought up, that the president and the prime minister will do some frank and straight talking on how each sees the issue but that there will be no confrontation during the talks or afterwards. Israel remains totally opposed to the Saudis' getting the sophisticated AWACS surveillance aircraft and the other military equipment that is part of the deal. The prime minister and his party will put their case to the president and explain why they are against it, but the final decision on the deal as is realized were is an American affair, that Americans will have to debate and decide among themselves. [end recording]

Begin Reply to Weinberger

TA040919 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] In a personal message he has sent U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Prime Minister Menahem Begin expressed his desire to hold an in-depth strategic dialogue with him on regional issues.

Begin's letter was in reply to Weinberger's message of about a week ago. It looks as though this exchange of letters is aimed at establishing a comfortable atmosphere for the upcoming talks in Washington between Begin and President Reagan and his aides, among them Weinberger, as well as in anticipation of Weinberger's talks with Minister Ari'el Sharon.

SAGI, OTHERS TO ACCOMPANY SHARON TO WASHINGTON

TA031035 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The defense minister's adviser, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, and the head of the IDF Intelligence Branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, will join Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon next week on his visit to the United States.

The two senior officers will participate in Sharon's talks the Pentagon and with other administration circles in Washington. The defense minister's military secretary, Ilan Tehila, will also accompany the defense minister.

By the end of the week the Defense Ministry and the IDF will complete the preparations for the defense minister's departure for the United States together with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Files including extensive surveys, information and assessments of events in the Arab countries and the Palestinian terrorist organizations have been compiled in the IDF Intelligence Branch. Among other things, the information makes it clear that the Arab terrorists have become the sponsors of world terrorism and that, during the last year, more than 1,700 terrorists--who had arrived from all corners of the world--have trained in Lebanon.

PHYSICIAN TO ACCOMPANY BEGIN TO U.S.; KNEE BETTER

TA041000 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin feels considerably better and his knee pains have lessened, following the rest he took at home for the past few days, a source in the prime minister's office said last night.

Begin will thus be in a more comfortable state for his journey to the U.S. on Sunday, the source said. The premier is due to arrive in Washington on Tuesday morning.

The Jerusalem cardiologist, Prof Me'ir Gotiesman, who has been Begin's personal physician for some years, will be travelling with him.

DETAILS OF ISRAELI AID REQUEST TO U.S.

TA041002 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] Israel will ask the U.S. to increase its economic and military aid package to $2.9 billion in the American fiscal year starting in October 1983 during this month's visit to Washington by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor. Begin is leaving for the United States on Sunday and Aridor is scheduled to go 2 weeks later.

The United States has approved aid packages to Israel over the past 5 years (1977-81) totalling $12.85 billion, including special help extended to cover part of the cost of the withdrawal from Sinai and the building of new air bases in the Negev. Of this total, $8,872 billion has actually been received so far, including $4.826 billion in grants.

The Jerusalem POST has learned that not only will Israel request more than the $2.2 billion it received this year, but will also ask for a restructuring of the repayment terms, cheaper loans and a greater percentage of outright grants.

Begin will be meeting with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan next week in the course of scheduled talks with various U.S. leaders, but it is not certain that the prime minister will bring up the aid requests. The official Israeli aid request is always conveyed by the finance minister directly to the U.S. Treasury secretary.

But it is likely that Begin will press for an increase in military aid, citing the spread of Soviet influence in the Middle East and their arming of Israel's neighbors, observers said.

U.S. economic aid has stood at $785 million annually since 1978, and every Israeli request for an increase to cover the falling value of the dollar or to help with the balance of payments deficit has met with strong American opposition.

It therefore seems likely that Israel will concentrate its efforts this year on getting more military aid and improving the financing terms of Israeli arms purchases, especially by increasing the proportion of outright grants in order to relieve some of the already heavy debt burden.

This is the first aid request presented to the Reagan administration. Although the 1982 request was discussed and approved by the Reagan government, the original proposal was submitted to the government of former President Jimmy Carter.

The 1982 package of $1.4 billion in military aid and $785 million in economic aid had not yet been ratified by Congress, although the administration has already approved the amount and congressional approval is almost certain.

In addition to his meetings with U.S. Treasury officials, Aridor will also attend the annual conferences of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank while he is in the United States. Aridor will be accompanied by Finance Ministry Director General 'Ezra Sadan and his aid Gid'on Siterman.

FURTHER ON SHAMIR'S REMARKS TO KNESSET COMMITTEE

TA031637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Report by Knesset correspondent Gil'ad Mishori]

[Text] This morning, members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee from both the coalition and opposition raised with the foreign minister the issue of concluding the autonomy negotiations before the completion of the Sinai withdrawal in April 1982. They said it is desirable that the negotiations be completed by this date. Minister Shamir replied that there is no objective reason why the talks will not be positively concluded by April 1982 and that in theory they can be concluded in a few sessions. There is enough time for the autonomy talks, he said, and the amount of time it will take to conclude the autonomy negotiations depends on the determination of both parties and their faithfulness to the Camp David accords.

Also on the autonomy issue, Likud MK Roni Milo proposed that the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee recommend that the handling of the autonomy issue be removed from Interior Minister Yosef Burg and transferred to the foreign minister, who is directly concerned in the matter and for whom this is the main preoccupation now. The interior minister is preoccupied with many issues and the autonomy subject should not compete with a long series of other matters. Foreign minister Shamir replied that the autonomy issue will in any event be concentrated in the hands of the ministers concerned, the foreign and defense ministers, and it is unimportant who formally heads the ministerial autonomy committee.

As for the AWACS deal, Shamir said our position opposing the deal is clear and unequivocal. He can only express our position with full clarity, but we should naturally not intervene in the internal argument among the various U.S. authorities. We are not parties to the argument, but it is incumbent on us to clarify our position to anybody who wishes to hear it.

SHAMIR ON AWACS DEAL, UPCOMING U.S. SUMMIT

TA040942 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Sep 81 pp 1, 7

[Report on interview granted by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Shlomo Napdimon, date and place not given]

[Text] "The Israeli experts who had examined the AWACS aircraft at the invitation of the U.S. Administration have reported that they view the dangers to Israel should the AWACS be sold to Saudi Arabia in a very grave light," Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told me.

Shamir was interviewed prior to Prime Minister Menahem Begin's departure on Sunday for talks with President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

The foreign minister disclosed that Israeli experts, at the invitatin of the U.S. Administration, arrived in the United States to closely examine the characteristics of the new intelligence-gathering aircraft. The Americans wanted to show the Israeli experts that in effect Israel had gone a bit too far in raising its arguments regarding the dangers to Israel's security if the Saudis have these aircraft in their possession.

"When the experts returned home," Shamir disclosed, "we discovered that they view the potential danger to Israel in a much graver light than Israel had thus far maintained. On top of this, Saudi Arabia is to receive more equipment and arms for its F-15's."

Shamir added that if Saudi Arabia does receive the AWACS, Israel will have to take pains to obtain similar kinds of equipment, to offset the AWACS' qualitative edge. "At the moment, we are not in possession of such arms and the purchase of such equipment will place another heavy burden on our shoulders both financially and in terms of manpower," Shamir added.

Question: "Will Israel enter into a confrontation with the U.S. President over the sale of the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia?"

Answer: "Israel regards the supply of these aircraft to Saudi Arabia as a clear danger to its safety. It is known that the President has placed his entire prestige at stake in obtaining a majority vote in Congress for his decision to sell the aircraft to Saudi Arabia. At the moment there a majority is against the sale. Israel is clearly no party to the argument between the President and Congress. It views this as an internal U.S. affair; therefore, Israel plays no part in this confrontation. But, when we are asked about our position and the expected implication of the supply of these aircraft on our security, we say unequivocally: The supply of the aircraft constitutes a danger to Israel's safety."

The foreign minister pointed out that among the opponents to the deal are Israel's friends who are concerned for its well-being, but noted at the same time that the main objection stems from purely U.S. interests. Among other things, the people who object to the deal base themselves on what is termed "the Iran syndrome," when, during the political change of regimes in Iran, enemies of the West obtained new, secret U.S. arms. This is feared.

Question: "Has Israel raised countersuggestions in exchange for agreeing to the supply of aircraft to Saudi Arabia?"

Answer: "No. The Government of Israel did not wish to make any deal with the United States over the supply of the aircraft to Saudi Arabia. The United States, for its part, did not offer Israel any exchange deal."

Question: "Has the United States set any limits on the Saudi use of the aircraft in terms of Israel's security?"

Answer: "No. There have been rumors that a verbal agreement on this has been reached between Washington and Riyadh, but the Saudis themselves announced that these rumors are artocious Zionist propaganda."

The foreign minister added that the United States has a great economic interest at stake in carrying out the deal. The total oil imports from Saudi Arabia amount to some $12 billion a year, and the AWACS deal nearly balances this out for 1 year.

Minister Shamir pointed out the growing Saudi Arabian influence on the United States. He recalled that immediately upon his return from his visit to the United States he reported on the Saudi influence, stemming primarily from its financial power, "which has reached absolutely monstrous dimensions."

According to the minister, more and more U.S. companies are involved in large-scale transactions in Saudi Arabia and the Saudi Embassy in Washington has become a prime political element "and many stand in line at its doorstep."

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will be one of three ministers--along with defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Chairman of the Ministerial Autonomy Committee Yosef Burg--who will accompany Prime Minister Menahem Begin in his meetings early next week with President Reagan. In his responses, Shamir also addressed himself to the issues that will be brought up with the leaders of the U.S. Administration.

The State of Relations With the United States

"The relations had been good from the outset, due to a common view on various subjects, such as the Soviet threat. Reagan had a standing, friendly attitude toward Israel and so did Secretary of State Haig. Later, the United States was surprised to hear about the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and was angry at the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Beirut. One can assume that the cloud that had been cast over the relations following these two operations has passed. Even Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has now been demonstrating an inclination to create better relations with the prime minister. There is at present a U.S. desire to make an effort to have the talks succeed. We have distinctly heard from the United States: Everything will be all right, only one cloud remains: Israel's objection to the AWACS deal."

Is Israel an ally and a strategic asset inasmuch as the United States is concerned?

"This is, indeed, how the United States regards Israel. Practical suggestions in this respect will be worked out during the talks in the United States, and Israel plans to bring very concrete proposals on this. The strategic dialogue between the two countries has thus far been conducted on the academic plane, but both want to discuss it in a more practical fashion."

Has Egypt replaced Israel in the eyes of the United States?

"Nonsense. True, one could have gathered this impression from remarks made in Egypt, but the United States knows that in terms of loyalty to the West, it can better rely on Israel than on any Arab country. When administrations change in Israel, the basic concept insofar as the West is concerned still does not change. This is not the case when regimes change in Arab countries, even if they are pro-Western."

What about the Habib mission, the arrangement in Lebanon and the removal of the Syrian missiles?

"This is one of the most important topics that will be raised for discussion. The United States is deeply involved in what is happening in Lebanon and in relations with Syria. With regard to events in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia plays a significant role. The United States is interested in strengthening President Sarkis' rule--and it is helpless--as well as in reinforcing the Lebanese Army and its hold over the larger part of the Lebanese territory and also in strengthening UNIFIL's power. All this is in order to weaken the PLO and, to balance this out, to similarly weaken Haddad's strength. Intertwined in this complexity there is also, of course, the tendency to weaken the Israeli-Christian ties. Developments in the last 48 hours have proven that this is the inclination. Of course, the United States wants to give Syria the chance to pull back its forces from Lebanon in a dignified manner. It does not appear as though such a plan stands a chance of succeeding, but in Washington we will voice our opinion on this entire situation as far as Israel's security is concerned."

And regarding the autonomy talks?

"The principle of resuming the talks was the only thing agreed upon at the talks in Egypt. The differences still remain, and they are well-known. In our talks in the United States we will look into the rumors alleging that President Reagan's administration does not regard itself as being as deeply committed to the Camp David accords as the previous administration, the one that signed them.

These rumors, emanating from circles associated with the administration, say that if there is insufficiently swift progress in the talks with Egypt, the current administration will not regard it as a 'disaster' if an attempt is made to try out other 'panaceas.' Therefore, we should bear in mind that the European initiative is lurking around the corner, and so are the 8-stage Saudi plan and Egypt's attempt to persuade the United States to hold contacts with the PLO and the like. Israel will ask the United States to remain faithful to the Camp David accords, as this is the sole path for advancing peace. Israel will not cooperate in pursuing a course that would divert from the path set out at Camp David."

MILITIA SPOKESMAN REACTS TO CHRISTIAN DECLARATION

TA031022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] The spokesman for the Christian enclave militia has said that the Lebanese Christians' announcement of the severance of ties with Israel will prove to the world and the Arab countries that Syria's aspirations are not peaceful ones. The spokesman, Francis Rizq, said that the world will see that even after they have extorted this declaration, the Syrians will continue to stir up war in Lebanon. Rizq told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that he has learned that the Saudi ambassador to Syria, 'Ali (Sha'ir)--who is a member of the inter-Arab followup committee in Lebanon--told Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam that the list of Syrian demands in Lebanon is exaggerated and unacceptable.

AID TO CHRISTIANS MIGHT RESUME, PENDING REQUEST

TA040955 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpt] Government circles in Jerusalem attach no importance to the announcements of Christians in north Lebanon regarding the severing of ties with Israel. These sources point out that Israeli aid to the Christians in north Lebanon stemmed from a combination of humanitarian and political motivations, with a view to creating a buffer against the Syrians and preventing them from exterminating the Christians.

If the Saudi-U.S. move indeed succeeds in making the Syrians withdraw from Lebanon and in eliminating the danger to the Christians, Israel will have achieved part of its aims in aiding the Christians. If the move is unsuccessful, there is no doubt that the Christians will once again request help from Israel, as they did several times in the past, even before 1975.

Israel, for the time being, has no details of the U.S. plan for the stabilization of the situation in Lebanon, or of the extent of U.S. cooperation with Saudi Arabia on this matter. This topic will be raised by Prime Minister Menahem Begin in his talks in Washington next week. He will ask the U.S. Administration to bring about a solution for the Syrian missile crisis, as well as the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon.

HA'ARETZ: ICELANDIC CARRIER BROUGHT ARMS TO IRAN

TA041034 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Report by correspondent in Scandinavia Eliyahu Zehavi]

[Text] Copenhagen, 3 Sep (exclusive)--The Iceland newspaper, HELGA POSTORINING has published a report based on information obtained from the former minister of culture in the Icelandic Government, Mr (Magnus Olaffson) that Icelandic carrier ("Carno-Lux") shipped arms from Israel to Iran.

The airline, whose central office is in Luxembourg, is a subsidiary of "Icelandic Air" and "Loftleider." It does not belong to IATA and has been very successful due to its low freight costs.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES PFLP OFFICIAL 3 SEP

NC040711 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Yesterday, the brother leader received brothers Taysir Qubba'ah, member of the Political Department of the PFLP, and George Hawi, the Lebanese [Communist] Party's secretary general.

LIBYAN LEADER SPEECH TO ARMY GRADUATES 3 SEP

NC041014 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Yesterday evening, the leader of the revolution and the supreme commander of the armed forces met with graduates of various military academies who graduated this year and joined the Arab Libyan Armed Forces to bolster the capabilities of these forces.

The graduates received the leader of the revolution with enthusiastic revolutionary slogans which embodied the will of the armed masses and their intent to fight the enemies and foil the various U.S., Zionist and reactionary conspiracies and plots.

During the meeting, the brother leader affirmed that the popular authority is the end of the road for the long and bitter struggle throughout the history of humanity to attain power. He added that all the efforts exerted by humanity to attain power--whether this refers to individuals, parties or vanguards--are merely preludes and paradoxes by means of which the masses will discover the road to popular power.

The brother leader said that the Libyan people have passed this phase and attained power by means of their popular rallies. The brother leader also affirmed that in the popular rallies the masses are equal in their social and economic status because economic relations among them are on an equal footing, that is: There is no boss and worker and there is no landlord and tenant and there is no governor and no one is governed. He added that the unjust relations in Libyan society have been smashed, that the workers have become partners and the administration has been put in popular hands, while land has become the property of all the Libyans. The one who produces is the one that consumes.

The brother leader affirmed the need to expedite the formation of an armed people so that they can practice revolutionary supervision, educate the armed forces by means of Standing Order No. 1, exhort the people into carrying weapons, receiving training in them, pushing the armed forces into expediting this task and creating an educational revolution in the curricula so as to transfer military sience to the educational institutions to affirm the power of the armed masses, to advocate revolution and practice it.

'ARAFAT LEAVES FOLLOWING REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD031112 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (JANA)--Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat left Tripoli last night after attending the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people marking the 12th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution.

JALLUD, RATSIRAKA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD032354 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the president of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka, signed the minutes of an agreement for joint cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Madagascar this evening in Tripoli. The minutes concern cooperation in the technical and economic fields, the establishment of joint companies and the exchange of technical experience in various fields. During the signing ceremony instruments of ratification of these agreements were excha

Ratsiraka Departs

LD032317 Tripoli JANA in English 1913 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, where they took part in the popular celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at Tripoli International Airport to bid them farewell, flanked by members of the General People's Committee, some heads of diplomatic missions in the Jamahiriyah, and some officers of the armed forces.

AL-QADHDHAFI OPPONENT ON ASSASSANATION ATTEMPT

PM021536 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Sep 81 p 3

[Talhah Jibril report: "Libyan Opposition Leader Reveals Plans To Blow Up Dais at Al-Qadhdhafi Anniversary Celebrations"]

[Text] Rabat--A leading Libyan opposition figure abroad has revealed sensational details about plans laid down by Libyan opposition inside the country to blow up the dais set up in the town of Surt--Al-Qadhdhafi's birthplace--to celebrate the anniversary of the colonel's taking power in Libya.

'Abd as-Salam Ali 'Aylah, who was Libyan charge d'affaires in the Libyan embassy in India up to December 1980, has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that a group of Libyan military personnel laid a plan to blow up the celebration dais this year, but news of the plan was leaked to the Libyan intelligence organs, which arrested seven army officers and immediately executed them.

'Aylah said that this year big celebration rostrums were built in three towns--Tripoli, Benghazi and Surt--as a precaution against any such action, and the announcement about the location of the actual celebration was only announced today.

Commenting on the recent tripartite alliance concluded between Libya, Ethiopia, and Aden, the Libyan opposition leader said that this alliance was concluded at the instructions of international parties supporting Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. He said that the alliance is basically aimed against the neighboring Arab countries and at striking at and liquidating the Eritrean revolution.

Concluding his statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, 'Aylah said that, despite Al-Qadhdhafi's threats to liquidate the opposition groups, resignations by Libyan diplomats are still continuing. Following the resignation of Dr al-Muqaryif, former Libyan Ambassador to India, and Ahmad Hawwas, former charge d'affaires in Guyana, it was announced last week that Obrahim Sahr, Libyan charge d'affaires in Argentina, had resigned in protest against Al-Qadhdhafi's policy and sought political asylum in an Arab country.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI INTERVIEWED ON OIL, RELATIONS

JN032028 Khartoum SUNA in English 1900 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA)--In an interview with SUNA President Numayri said the relations between Sudan and Ethiopia is friendly and still strong. It became more stronger after the reciprocal visits conducted by officials from the two countries, specially the visit that he paid to Ethiopia and the one paid by Mengistu to Sudan.

In reply to the question by SUNA about his evaluation of the process of the relations between Sudan and Ethiopia, Numayri said despite the fact that the regime in Ethiopia diff[illegible] ideologically from the one in Sudan, this does not affect since the relations are bro[illegible] and friendly.

On the other hand President Numayri said the visit of Col al-Qadhdhafi to Ethiopia does not mean that Ethiopia has become an enemy of Sudan nor his visit to any other country means that that country has become our enemy.

President Numayri said that the Sudan with its various potential wealth gives hope for being one of the wealthiest states when its potentialities are exploited.

In the field of petroleum the president said that exploration operations in the various arts of the Sudan confirm every day discovery of additional quantities of oil at high rates.

President Numayri announced that a wide future plan on the best means to exploit the Sudan oil would be drawn. The plan will include the establishment of oil refinery and pipelines and the construction of roads besides increasing products which may help in propping up the level of the exploration areas.

Replying to a question on the protection of the national front, Numayri said that interior and exterior dangers and obstacles face this front.

It is normal that everybody who feels that the existing regime does not protect him will resist and criticize or even undertake any other aggressive actions, the president said.

On the other hand, Numayri said that the enemies of the country are numerous at the outside. If those enemies feel the weakness in the national front they will intensify the difficulties and the problems inside the countries. Numayri enumerated the problems on which we differ from the others and the means susceptible of solving these problems. The president proposed the pressure and the seriousness as well as the political action in order to find solution to the Palestinian question.

Numayri said that Libya wants from Sudan not to draw attention to what is happening currently in Chad.

Sudan opposes the occupation of any state by another, the president said.

He reminded that Sudan stood against Somalia when the latter tried to occupy land of others and against Tanzania when the Tanzanian Army entered Uganda. President Numayri added that despite the fact that he had probably helped the Ugandan people in changing their government for the best the Sudan considered that as violation of conventions and principles which the Sudan believes in.

Concluding his speech in this effect, the president said that what he had mentioned of reasons about the Tanzanian stance made the Sudan to stand against it in indicating that Sudan will stand against anyone who will violate the basic principles of the regional and international organizations which it believed in.

The president of the republic said that Sudan will be able to exploit its petrol during the coming two years and will export the best, as the exploration showed Numayri said that the first studies aimed at making the refinery produce what fulfil the need of south and west Sudan; but now and after the increase of the production of petrol the refinery will produce the needs of all the country of petrol, about 25,000 barrels per day.

Numayri called for a summit conference of the Nile basin countries aimed at the integration of these countries in the political and economic fields.

He said that an economical integration can be formed between these countries. He pointed out to Sudan and Egypt's movements to call on the Nile basin countries to establish some committees which will draw the bases and regulations for exploiting the Nile waters.

President Numayri said that the Libyan presence in Chad constitutes threat to the African regimes because it is intensive military presence which has complicated military equipment specially concerning air force and artillery.

President Numayri indicated that there were no military targets in that area whether in Chad and Sudan which would justify the presence of such arms.

Libya aims at establishing a colony or an empire which it calls the Islamic empire or the empire Sahara. Numayri said adding that the Sudan under such situation is liable to danger especially when Libya finds opportunity in any international sense it launches an intensive attack against the Sudan.

In response to a question by SUNA about whether there are any fixed proposals and subversive actions in Africa, President Numayri said that the proposes to the African countries to shut any Libyan embassy that severs the diplomatic mission according to the international convention.

He added that Libya should be warned that the coming summit conference of the OAU will not be held in Tripoli unless she withdraws her forces from Chad.

The president advised the African countries not to hear the sweet speech of Libya and to abandon visits to her. Also they should stop the visits of the African peoples to Libya because Libya used to train them military in the Sahara.

President Numayri assured that Libya had been behind the latest coup attempt in Gambia.

He explained that the USSR was accustomed to use his tools to execute his plans in Africa and Libya had been his tool this time. It undertook this action in Gambia because the Gambian president opposes strongly the Libyan presence in Chad. Senegal was also one of those opposers.

All this led to the strong hostility between Libya and Gambia.

The situation in Lebanon requires special stoppage especially from all the Arabs, President Numayri said. He also expressed conviction over the necessity for convening a special meeting on Lebanon.

The president said that if the present time would not permit for convening of the said meeting, then an Arab summit on Lebanon should be held in next November.

President Numayri renewed his call on all Arab leaders to speak frankly in the proposed Arab summit on Lebanon without veiling anything. The president said that all problems in which Lebanon lives were Arab problems.

NUMAYRI SUPPORTS SAUDI PEACE INITIATIVE

JN032035 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1920 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA)--President Numayri has announced that the Sudanese Government supports the Saudi initiative on peace in the Middle East.

In an interview with SUNA today, the president said that action must be taken to implement the Saudi initiative, which he described as the first Arab initiative after that of As-Sadat. He called on the Arab states to support that initiative, saying that it would be an outlet for the Arabs and explain the desire of the Palestinians and Israelis for peace.

DJIBOUTI

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR FRG, TUNISIA, KUWAIT

AB031232 Paris AFP in French 1042 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Djibouti, 3 Sep (AFP)--Radio Djibouti has announced that the minister of foreign affairs, Moumin Bahdon Farah, and the minister of agriculture and rural development left Djibouti on Wednesday evening for a brief working visit to Bonn.

The foreign minister will also attend the Arab League foreign ministers' conference in Tunis from 5 to 9 September before going to Kuwait, the radio added.

ETHIOPIA

LIBYAN BUREAU DISMISSES BREAK WITH SIAD BARRE

EA282030 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The decision by the Siad Barre clique to sever relations with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was dismissed in Addis Ababa today as an arbitrary move in utter contradiction to the will of the Somali people.

In a press release issued today, the Peoples Bureau of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Addis Ababa said that in spite of the decision of the puppet regime to keep the two peoples apart, relations of the Libyan and Somali peoples would continue. The bureau confirmed that the permanent bonds of relations of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were with peoples and not with governments. The press release noted that the tripartite meeting of Libya, Ethiopia and democratic Yemen, which was a pretext for Siad Barre to break relations with Libya, was but an expression of solidarity of progressive forces to promote peace, understanding, and ensure the welfare of the people, including the Somali broad masses.

The Libyan Bureau said that the decision has not come as a surprise since the puppet regime of Mogadishu was under the pressure of others who dictate its moves.

KENYA

BRIEFS

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH PRC--The visiting Chinese vice minister in charge of the State Commission for Cultural Relations with foreign countries, Mr Wang Zhongfang, has said that Sino-Kenyan fraternal ties will be strengthened further by the follow-up and implementation of the recommendations contained in the cultural agreement signed by President Daniel arap Moi and Chinese Government officials when he visited the country last year. Speaking in Mombasa, Mr Wang said he was in Kenya to make a follow-up of the agreement to lay a firm foundation to the cementing of cultural ties between the peoples of the two countries. He was touring Kilindini Port, which he described as a port of friendship. An assistant minister for culture and social services, Mr Kalweo, said a Kenyan team would be visiting China soon to accomplish cultural aspirations as set out in the agreement between the two countries. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Aug 81 LD]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KOLINGBA DENIES U.S., LIBYA CONTACTED SINCE COUP

AB031215 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 3 Sep 81

[By Claude Juvenal]

[Text] Bangui, Sep 3 (AFP)--Central Africa's new leader General Andre Kolingba today categorically denied reports that he obtained American aid to overthrow President David Dacko in Tuesday's coup.

He described the reports as "false, totally false. I have had no contact with American representatives--or for that matter with Libyans--since I took office," he told journalists as he introduced them to members of the new Military Committee for National Recovery.

Once again he stressed that Central Africa urgently needed aid to face up to its catastrophic economic situation. "My first concern is to feed people," he said. "I need 50,000 or 70,000 million CFA francs (about 200 million dollars) to pay the Central African people. I want help from everyone."

Although he repeated that his country had privileged relations with France, he said he also hoped for help from Africa, and he appealed to African leaders to help above all with advice.

He said that an eventual return to civilian rule would depend on the country's economic situation, but did not rule out the possibility of elections "in six months, in a year, I don't know."

PARTY LEADER ANGE PATASSE COMMENTS ON COUP

AB031554 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT 3 Sep 81

[By Claude Juvenal]

[Text] Bangui, 3 Sep (A)--Mr Ange Patasse, president of the Central African People's Liberation Movement [MLPC] and principal opponent of President David Dacko's regime, said in Bangui today that he had confidence in the army, on condition, however, that the army understands that it has a temporary assignment.

Mr Patasse, who, according to observers, wants to reap the fruits of Tuesday's coup d'etat for his movement, even inferred--without giving any proof--that Gen Andre Kolingba took over power with his consent and after secret negotiations in order to get rid of David Dacko's dictatorship. However, Mr Patasse stated that there was no direct contact between him and the new regime's strong man.

For his part, General Kolingba said today that he did not have any contact with Mr Patasse and even suggested the previous day that Mr Patasse, like any other opposition leader, should keep quiet and stay aside for the time being. General Kolingba even stressed that he will not hesitate to arrest them if they continue their political activities.

Heavily guarded by supporters at his residence situated a few kilometers from downtown Bangui, Mr Patasse had all journalists' identity cards collected before receiving them.

Asked about rumors that the United States was directly or indirectly involved in the coup d'etat, all that Mr Patasse had to say was that he did not have any proof of it and that he had his information from foreign radios.

He also talked about secret diplomatic discussions he held with French authorities so that France would not intervene if the army took power. But the president of the MLPC declined to say when, where and at what level these discussions took place.

Ange Patasse, who planned to organize a big rally on 14 September whose aim apparently was to destabilize President David Dacko's regime, states that he has put this rally off, for the time being.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI SEEKING REVIVAL OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AB011158 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0850 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Aug (AZAP)--Shortly before leaving Kinshasa for Tripoli, Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) told the press that he had found the founding chairman of the MPR, Mobutu Sese Seko, willing to provide moral and material support from Zaire to the Chadian people in their efforts of national reconstruction.

The Chadian head of state stated that the fruitful discussions that he held with his Zairian counterpart on Monday deepen those they held in Nairobi last June and in Brazzaville last July. All these meetings were aimed on the one hand at explaining the Chadian situation after years of civil war which has ruined the country, and on the other, at examining with Zairian authorities the possibility of their country's participation in Chad's recovery, within the framework of the once active cooperation between the two countries. In this regard, he said that the brotherly relations which not long ago united the people of Chad and the people of Zaire within the union of central African states will be further strengthened in the interest of their peoples. I am certain that it will be so, he affirmed. Talking about the situation in his country, President Goukouni noted that the only priority for the moment is to preserve national unity, which has been seriously shaken by years of ravage. The Chadian people have actively occupied themselves with that and they count on assistance from independent Africa to achieve it, he added.

On the exclusion of Hissein Habre from benefiting from the amnesty decreed last July in favor of all the Chadian opposition members, the president of GUNT said it is justified by the fact that Hissein Habre committed crimes that the people of Chad cannot forgive him for in 1 day. He, however, stated that this exclusion is not definitive.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

NGUEMA NOTES MISUSE OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

AB031343 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In a statement made before the national news media during a meeting held yesterday morning with the country's finance officials and also in the presence of other prominent members of government, the head of state expressed his indignation and disappointment over the destructive action of the country's finance officials who have used substantial funds received as aid from countries and international organizations to swell their accounts and profits abroad.

The Equatorial Guinea head of state, Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, who was obviously worried, informed the gathering and the people of Equatorial Guinea of his desire for the nation to achieve progress and well-being.

Col Nguema Mbazogo has taken three important measures which are to be applied immediately: First, the establishment of a committee of inquiry into the mismanagement of the economic aid received in the country; second, the establishment of a technical office attached to the president's office to study foreign investment plans and projects for rapid transmission to and chanelling through the various ministries concerned in order to avoid the current setbacks facing such investment projects; and third, a drastic reduction of national taxes.

GHANA

MINORITY PARTIES ISSUE STATEMENT ON MERGER

AB040825 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The formal merger of the five minority parties will go on as scheduled. This is contained in a statement issued yesterday in Accra by the interim secretary general of the merged parties, Dr Obed Asamoah, after leaders of the parties involved had toured the upper and northern regions. The statement said no person whose name and qualities are not known to the people is likely to emerge as leader of the merged parties. It said the minority parties would not make a mistake by giving the people a leader with no proven ability or capacity to discharge the functions of the president of Ghana. The statement noted that the fear at the grassroots is not that there will be defections among them when a leader is elected but that at the leadership level, personal ambitions may overshadow national interests.

It warns that there will be total economic collapse in the northern and upper regions if the constant neglect of the road network there continues. It said the two regions are in danger of being cut off from the rest of the country as the Kumasi-Kintampo road is being washed out and has become a death trap.

The minority leaders expressed concern about the general lack of maintenance of government facilities and added that if the Limann administration is incapable of initiating economic revival it should not allow the country to bleed to death. They said the difficult economic situation inherited by the government is no excuse for the present level of inertia and criminal indifference. The leaders said everywhere they went they received complaints that the People's National Party activists are engaged in economic exploitation and abuse of the people's trust by selling goods far above the controlled price.

VICE PRESIDENT ATTACKS CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

AB031027 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The vice president, Dr Degraft Johnson, has again deplored the attitude of certain Ghanaians who criticize the government for not being able to achieve concrete results since it came to power. Ghana, he said has reached its present deplorable situation because of many years of neglect, corruption, mismanagement and indiscipline. Addressing a durbar of chiefs and people of Senya-Abaasa to mark the annual Akwambo festival, Dr Degraft Johnson said the government was aware of this situation when it took office and has since taken positive action to repair the destroyed image of the country, rebuild the society and reconstruct the economy. The vice president cited as an example top government delegations which have visited a number of friendly countries to invite foreign participation in the economy and said these have already started to bear fruit.

On the merger of the five minority parties, Dr Degraft Johnson said the People's National Party government is neither daunted nor scared by their action and it will unleash a cracking defeat on them at the next elections from which they will never recover. He argued that most of the leading figures behind the merger have had the opportunity to serve the nation in the past but they failed to achieve anything worthwhile. Dr Degraft Johnson therefore asked Ghanaians never to take the merged parties seriously because they have nothing good for the nation.

On development projects, the vice president said efforts are being made to provide those in the rural areas with their basic needs in line with the government's commitment to satisfy the rural people who produce the bulk of the nation's food.

ECHO LOOKS CRITICALLY AT LIMANN'S PERFORMANCE

AB301346 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The ECHO takes a critical look at the performance of the Limann administration. It asserts that after 2 years in office the government is yet to fulfill most of the promises it made to the electorate. The paper refers particularly to the promise to improve public transportation and rehabilitate the roads. It admits that the introduction of tata buses has brought some relief in public transportation, but it points out that the problems still persist and this, coupled with the deplorable state of the roads, accounts for the high cost of food items in the country.

The ECHO notes that the Afram plains in the eastern region have long been identified as having great potential for increased agricultural production and it came as a great relief when the government declared that it would cooperate with the FAO to initiate a comprehensive feasibility study to turn the plains into an integrated development project for dairy farming. But this promise remains unfulfilled.

The ECHO also regrets that development projects at the country's three universities appear to have been relegated to the bottom of the government's list of priorities and this has had adverse effects on the universities. For instance, they have lost a large number of their academic staff and even some of the departments are virtually on the verge of closing down.

The ECHO notes that instead of tackling these problems, members of the government continue to give excuses and put the blame on others and it reminds them that this attitude does not do anybody any good.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI SIGNS WAGE BILL; OIL REVENUE 'ON DECLINE'

AB031424 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Nigeria now has a national minimum wage of 125 naira a month. The bill was signed into law today by President Shehu Shagari at a ceremony at State House, Ribadu Road, during which he reviewed the processes that led to its final presentation.

He said that in accepting the decision of the National Assembly on the bill, his government has not lost sight of the additional financial burden now placed on its finances, especially at a time when revenue from oil was on the decline. He said he was also aware of the strains the new minimum wage would have on the private sector but it was his hope that the sector would appreciate it as part of the efforts to achieve the goals of national peace and stability and improve the lot of the people.

President Shehu Shagari, however, warned that his administration would not fold its arms while inflation preempted the advances which the improved national minimum wage was designed to confer. He declared: We will intensify steps to improve on the supply and distribution of basic commodities throughout the country. We will strive to frustrate the evil machinations of such unpatriotic Nigerians who may wish to cash in on this increased minimum wage to the detriment of workers and to the disadvantage of the country.

To Nigerian workers, President Shehu Shagari assured them that his government considered their general welfare as of paramount importance and would not cease in the pursuit of this objective. On the other hand, he remarked that the government expected all workers to reciprocate by increasing productivity. They must also make an effort to refrain from fomenting industrial unrest and demonstrate a greater sense of dedication. He said economic sabotage and all other actions detrimental to the country must be avoided.

In present[illegible] the bill, the special adviser to the president on National Assembly affairs, Dr K.O. Mbadiwe, recounted the number of measures introduced by the government to improve the living standards of the people and carry development to the grass roots. Dr Mbadiwe noted that by giving his assent to the bill, President Shehu Shagari was fulfilling the fundamental belief of his government that any administration which could not satisfy the needs and aspirations of the majority of the people could not safeguard the interests of the wealthy few.

SIERRA LEONE

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED ABOUT RELATIONSHIP WITH U.S.

AB032308 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2206 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] State House issued a statement today clarifying the position of Mr John Killhesner of the African-American Labor Center [AALC] attached to the Sierra Leone Labor Congress. The full statement reads:

Contrary to the information which has been passed to the general public regarding the situation in Sierra Leone, it is hereby notified that the president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has not deported the American citizen, Mr John Killhesner, out of Sierra Leone. In fact, this gentleman is in Sierra Leone at the time of the issue of this release.

What happened was that on 13 August 1981, the American ambassador, being absent from her post, President Stevens sent for the charge d'affaires, Mr Richard Charley, and explained to him that the government was concerned that the very good relationship which exists between Sierra Leone and the United States might come under a (?cloud) because of the present activities of Mr John Killhesner with the Sierra Leone Labor Congress, ostensibly on a mission of trade union education.

On Monday, 31 August, the American ambassador, having returned to her post, was invited by President Stevens to his office where he repeated the points which he had made earlier with the charge d'affaires. The ambassador said that she has no power to send Mr Killhesner out of the country and since then Mr Killhesner has been in Sierra Leone.

It is against this background that certain further developments have now taken place which the Government of Sierra Leone feels should be made public.

On the invitation of the police, Mr Killhesner yesterday signed a statement to the effect that he works for the AALC and that the program of the AALC is financed by the American labor movement which is independent of the American Government. The statement goes on to say--and this is a point of importance--that the AALC is assisting in getting office equipment, vehicles and salaries for the Labor Congress. The statement continues: and in this connection, I make out monthly checks to the Sierra Leone Labor Congress, approximately to the value of 3,000 leones. I also work for the American federation labor congress on industrial relations.

The Sierra Leone Labor Congress is the organization which has been connected with the present agitation--an agitation which started with the submission of a memorandum of demands by the congress to the government, as well as a declaration that the congress was speaking for and represented not only the workers but the entire country of Sierra Leone.

In short, it has now become clear that the so-called Sierra Leone Labor Congress is an organization which is financed and controlled by a party outside Sierra Leone. Government is still looking into the matter, and is passing the details to the United States Government as well as to the African-American Institute for their attention.

ANGOLA

COMMUNIQUE STATES 11,000 S. AFRICANS REMAIN

EA041206 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Defense Ministry communique issued on 3 September]

[Text] The Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola reported that in continuation of its military invasion of our country launched on 23 August, the South African racist regime has committed the following acts of aggression:

On 31 August, eight Impala aircraft of the racist air force of the South African Army attacked the village of Cahama using 500-kg bombs, rockets and 30-mm guns.

On 2 September 1981 two aircraft of the invading army fired on and destroyed a vehicle on the (Kavovongo) road. The following day aircraft again attacked Cahama.

In addition to those attacks, there have also been continued reconnaissance flights over Cahama, Cuvelai, Cassinga, (Camupepe), Kiteve, Nehone, Porto Alexandre and Chibemba--a total of 56 flights by 113 Impala and Mirage aircraft or helicopters.

Pretoria's motorized infantry continues to occupy Ngiva, Xangongo, Mongua, Mucope, Mupa and Cuamato with an estimated complement of over 11,000 men. They have a considerable amount of sophisticated weaponry, such as Centurion and M-41 tanks, AM-90 [words indistinct] armored cars, and 140-mm and 155-mm Howitzers.

While condemning the systematic acts of aggression by the racist army, the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola categorically denies the recent claim by the racist Pretoria defense minister, Gen Magnus Malan, that troops under his command had left Angolan territory before the UN Security Council meeting. This statement was aimed solely at misleading world public opinion.

'FRIENDLY NATIONS' MAY BE CALLED FOR HELP

CA041012 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The Zambia DAILY MAIL today quoted Angolan Ambassador to Zambia Mr Andre Miranda as saying his country will call in friendly nations any moment to help crush South Africa's invasion of Angola. In Lisbon Angolan sources said South African troops had launched a new push into Angola's southeastern province of Cuando Cubango.

LESOTHO

INSURGENTS BELIEVED RESPONSIBLE FOR EXPLOSION

LD031248 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] A bomb explosion has caused considerable damage to the Leabua Jonathan Airport in Maseru, Lesotho. The police say the blast ripped off part of the roof of the terminal building and shattered window panes in the adjoining restaurant and the offices of Lesotho Airways. They say the bomb appeared to have been planted outside the terminal building. No one was injured in the bomb blast, nor were any aircraft of the Lesotho Airways damaged. The commercial manager of the airline, Mr (McDonagh), says flights will not be affected by the explosion.

The South African Press Association reports that it is believed that the explosion was the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the militant wing of the main opposition Basutoland Congress Party, which is headed by the exiled Mr Mokhehle.

More Bombings

AB041200 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Maseru, Lesotho, Sep 4 (AFP)--The Lesothan capital had its second successive night of bomb attacks last night as blasts ripped through a bar owned by a Cabinet minister and the American Cultural Center. Several people had to be treated in a hospital after a bomb exploded in the bar, owned by Agriculture Minister Peete Peete, and later a second explosion damaged the deserted Cultural Center.

On Wednesday night a bomb badly damaged the terminal building at Leabua Jonathan Airport here.

So far no one has claimed responsibility for the attacks, but most observers thought they were probably the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLS], the armed wing of the opposition Basutholand Congress Party (BCP).

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR UNSPECIFIED DESTINATION

AB311125 Paris AFP in French 1029 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 31 Aug (AFP)--The Malagasy president, Didier Ratsiraka, left Madagascar on Sunday evening on board an Aeroflot special plane for an unknown destination, radio Madagascar announced on Monday.

Before boarding the plane, Mr Ratsiraka told the radio, without giving any details, that he will visit many developing African countries--progressive or nonaligned--and probably other countries. Mr Ratsiraka also added that his visit abroad will be somewhat related to his proposal to hold a summit meeting in Antananarivo to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

The date of this international conference has not yet been set, taking into account the fact that it should not be held until after that of the United Nations in Sri Lanka on the same subject, and also because, according to Ratsiraka, some countries would like to sabotage the latter.

The head of state was accompanied by the foreign affairs minister, the minister of economy and his wife. He was seen off at the airport by the representatives of the Soviet Union, Algeria, Libya and India.

SOUTH AFRICA

THREE KILLED IN ATTACK ON POLICE IN BOPHUTHATSWANA

AB030710 Paris AFP in English 0704 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 8, (AFP)--Three people were killed in a grenade and automatic rifle attack on a police station in the Bophuthatswana Bantustan (tribal homeland) Wednesday night, South African radio reported today.

SABC radio said the casualties in the raid at Mabopane, 40 kms (25 miles) north of Pretoria, were two policemen and a civilian. Police had set up road blocks throughout the Batustan and were looking for a green car with a Johannesburg registration number, SABC said.

Bophuthatswana was declared independent of South Africa in 1979, but, like the Bantustans of Transkei and Venda, its independence is not recognised by governments other than that of South Africa.

ANGOLAN REPORT ON NEW ADVANCES 'PROPAGANDA'

LD031534 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The South African Defense Force says the new allegation by Angola of a fresh South African attack on the country is merely propaganda aimed at the special session of the UN General Assembly due to begin tonight. The spokesman in Pretoria was reacting to a report from Angola that South African forces were now driving towards Mavinga, some 300 km from the border in southeastern Angola.

AFP REPORTS REVISED SOVIET CASUALTY FIGURE

AB031802 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 3 Sep (AFP)--South African troops killed four Soviet military personnel during their incursion into southern Angola, a well-informed Western source said here today. The South Africans have so far said that two Soviet lieutenant colonels were killed but implied that there were more dead. A Soviet sergeant major was captured.

South African authorities have also estimated the number of Angolan regular troops and SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) guerrillas killed at between 400 and 500.

The South Africans say that they lost only 10 men, plus two Namibian territorials.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROELOF BOTHA INTERVIEWED BY NBC

LD032349 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says the Russian military men shot and captured by South African forces in Angola were part of a battle situation between SWAPO and security forces. In a television interview with NBC, Mr Botha said this is a serious situation because the only conclusion that could be drawn was that the Russians were fighting with SWAPO. Along with the buildup of the sophisticated arms found in Angola, a situation similar to the one in Afghainstan was developing. Mr Botha said that the Russians and SWAPO were preparing for something big and serious which could have been an invasion or an attack which might have overwhelmed the northern part of South-West Africa/Namibia. The main indication of this had been the Soviet propaganda literature taken from Angola by South African forces. This gave details of the enemy's pretensions to the territory and southern Africa as a whole. This, along with the arms buildup, contradicted any SWAPO claims that it wanted victory through the polling booth.

Mr Botha said that if South Africa were again prevented from addressing the United Nations General Assembly, this would highlight the assembly's unfairness. The session had been convened to deal with South Africa and if the country were not given a hearing this would be tantamount to a man being condemned in a court without a judge ever having heard his view.

ZIMBABWE

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE CABLES SUPPORT TO DOS SANTOS

CA281454 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has sent a message to the Angolan president, Comrade dos Santos, expressing solidarity with the Peoples Republic of Angola in the wake of the country's invasion by the racist Pretoria regime.

The message reads:

The apartheid Pretoria regime has carried out yet another of its unprovoked acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which has caused yet another terrible loss of life to innocent Namibians and Angolans and massive destruction of property and economic infrastructure of Angola. My government and the people of Zimbabwe strongly condemn these acts of wanton murder and destruction. The latest South African terrorist invasion of the sovereign state of Angola is a clear demonstration of its intention to destabilize southern Africa.

The penetration of the racist forces deep into Angolan territory and their occupation of some areas is intended to destroy the legitimate government of the people of Angola and promote puppets who will acquiesce to the domination of the southern African region by the racist Pretoria regime. This is further evidenced by the massive troop mobilization on the borders of occupied Namibia in an attempt to intimidate the Angolan people into accepting the racist expansionist designs in the region. Zimbabwe condemns this latest act of aggression against the sovereign state of Angola. South Africa should take note that Angola's friends and allies cannot remain idle while the massacre of innocent people by the racist bandits continues unabated. Zimbabwe calls upon the peace-loving people of the world, the United Nations, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and all progressive forces to strongly condemn the racist regime's actions. Further, it supports your call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council to be convened without delay in order to take action against the Pretoria regime. Your Excellency, Zimbabwe stands firmly in the face of the invaders. Aluta continua.